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Bear Mountain Women's Camp Raises Morale

Jobless Girls Find New Hope in Project and Help Each Other

All World Watches

Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Lend Personal Support to Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Under the pitiless white glare of the publicity spotlight a summer camp has opened at Bear Mountain. At the beginning of the first week it had 17 members; at the close of the week there were 30. Meanwhile, newspapers around the world were printing columns about the mere handful of women; speeches were made in Congress about them, and the wife of the President of the United States prepared to visit the camp.

And all this because emergency relief had reached forth to help penniless and unemployed women walking the streets of New York City. It found a girl who had slept for three nights in a park and who had collapsed on the third morning; it found stenographers who had had no work since 1931; a dancer who had been addressing envelopes and waiting hopefully for an answer to her appliction to wait on table in one of a chain of restaurants.

To all these and many thousands more it was told that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, were sponsoring a camp for at least two months.

The little dancer brushed a tangle of black curls out of her eyes and said very simply, "It will be wonderful to sleep." Indeed, all the girls agreed that to have enough to eat and a place of their own for a few weeks would do a lot to encourage them for more job hunting in the fall.

Needed Some Record

There were questions and examinations. Charity never seems able to dispense entirely with these. So the girls had to prove their destitution; that there was no one to take care of them, and that they were fit to be members of one big family for the summer.

There was not much to pack. One girl pinned neatly her entire wardrobe inside her sweater. Soleless shoes were the rule, and one girl who missed the first boat arrived at the camp tugging a heavy suitcase which she explained had been the cause of her delay. She had lent it

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

British Regain Ryder Cup; Defeat U. S. Golfers, 6½-5½

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 27 (AP)—Great Britain regained possession of the Ryder Cup, emblem of Anglo-American professional golf rivalry today, defeating the United States, 6½ points to 5½, in two days of competition.

Syd. Esterbrook, British professional, scored the deciding victory by defeating F. Densmore Shute, 1 up in 36 holes, as the climax of one of the most exciting international golf battles ever waged, with the outcome in doubt until the last hole of the final match was completed.

The British divided the eight singles matches played today, but won the foursomes yesterday, 2½ to 1½.

The Americans were in the lead only once during the two days, when Capt. Walter Hagen vanquished A. J. Lacey, 2 and 1, with the Prince of Wales as an onlooker.

The other three American conquests were scored by Gene Sarazen, who defeated Alfred H. Padgham, 6 and 4; Craig Wood, who beat W. H. Davies, 4 and 3; and Horton Smith, victor over Charles Whitcombe by 2 up in a match that tied the score for the last time.

The biggest upset for the Americans was the trouncing administered to Olin Dutra, P. G. A. champion, by Abe Mitchell, who captured 13 out of 14 successive holes and won by 9 and 8 after being 3 down at the tenth.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 spectators swarmed over the course throughout the singles.

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Things Present

A thoughtful reading of "The Man Who Is Told to Move On" is recommended. This Editorial page article has a useful recommendation for dealing with vagrancy.

Our readers share some of their garden hobbies on the Home Building and Gardening page.

"Enough Said" on the Progress in Education page may serve a useful purpose in curbing volubility.

Your friend who is studying French may be helped by the article and its translation into French on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday's features include the following: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, a new game in "Come Play," and more Ad-O-Grams.

Here Is Compensation for Jobless



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

MRS. ROOSEVELT, IN CENTER, VISITS BEAR MOUNTAIN CAMP

Bulgaria Starts Action to Thwart Reign of Terror

Slayings Are Laid to Feud of Macedonian Revolutionary Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 27—As a sequel to a long series of almost daily political assassinations, the Sobranye has now passed a law providing capital punishment, not only for the perpetrators of such crimes but also for accomplices and instigators.

The Government has been loath to introduce this measure, but was forced to do so by the growing pressure of public opinion. Rarely has such a prolonged campaign of violence been seen in any state without drastic action on the part of authorities. Though shootings have been increasing in intensity for years, it was not until this week-end that the Government decided to act.

In the early hours Sunday soldiers suddenly descended on the capital and conducted a house-to-house search for arms, in the course of which a number of rifles, revolvers and bombs were confiscated.

According to unofficial reports more than 1000 were arrested. The police, however, place the total at 50, among them being some Communists charged with being in illegal possession of bombs. It is stated that these men will be imprisoned in a distant part of the country together with a number of members of the two factions of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization whose feud has been mainly responsible for the reign of terror under which the country has been suffering. It is noticed, however, that none of the leaders of this organization are included in the list.

The cause of the trouble is the long feud between the Mihailoffist and Protogueroffist section of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. The former are followers of Ivan Mihailoff who obtained command of the main body of the organization as a result of the assassination of Alexander Protogueroff five years ago. The Protogueroffists, however, refused to acknowledge Mihailoff and the feud between the two sections still goes on.

Members of the M. R. O. are theoretically fighting for liberation of Macedonia from the Serbs. But they operate from Bulgaria and have turned Sofia into a battlefield Mihailoff has before now used his forces against the president of the National Assembly, brought about dismissal of high police officers and caused the removal of the editor of the Prime Minister's own newspaper. Moreover he exercises considerable influence in high army circles.

Government Joins Campaign to Solve Racketeer Problem

Federal Leadership in Drive to Stamp Out Menace Developing in Activities of Justice Department and Investigations of the Senate

The Racketeer
Second Article of Series

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Necessity has cut red tape, jumped political hurdles, and ignored traditional limitations in launching here a quiet but determined campaign to help solve the national racketeer problem.

The Government, in response to the same clamor resulting in independent but similarly aimed drives in most of the larger cities, not only has joined those cities but is leading them in what has developed into a concerted movement to stamp out of existence this new menace.

One organized group of hoodlums in New York, for example, alone levies tribute on 23 kinds of business, while racket operations in the whole New York area, it has been estimated, affect more than 123 types of business and industry.

Chicago business men, after discounting the murders, bombings, and general property damage, estimate the annual cost of extortion and racketeering there far into the millions.

Finding an aroused nation and a vital need for unified federal action, the Government has taken preliminary steps in a far-reaching program.

Must Take Hand

"We have reached a point," declares Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, "where the Federal Government must take a hand to stamp out the underworld army that is making war on civilization."

Members of the Senate Commerce Committee, consisting of Senators Royal S. Copeland of New York, Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, and Louis Murphy of Iowa, have been instructed to gather information on racketeering in their home districts this summer, in preparation for a sweeping inquiry here in the fall. They will confer with police and criminal experts and seek out instances of racketeering in violation of federal statutes, especially those involving interstate operations.

Federal power to regulate interstate commerce, to collect income taxes and internal revenue, and to punish in the case of mail frauds, will provide, it is believed, all the weapons necessary for dealing with unlawful practices revealed. Government success attending prosecution of cases within its jurisdiction gives assurance of the effectiveness of this expanded program.

Murder, extortion, kidnaping, banditry, blackmailing, and gambling are not ordinary violations of federal laws unless committed within the limited areas in which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction, but the magnitude of modern criminal activities and certain changes through legislation puts many of these crimes now within the grasp of federal officers.

Thus what for years has been regarded as a handicapping limitation of federal powers now is seen to be considerably extended. The need for greater protection is met as it appears.

Not content, however, with available powers, Mr. Cummings has announced his intention of asking for new legislation when Congress reconvenes in January, so that the Government may further supplement and stimulate the states and municipalities in their fight.

Stirred directly by the killing of an operative in Kansas City, the Department of Justice has literally set

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London Goes on Classical Rampage As Moley Nears Doors of Conference

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 27—The eyes of the world as focused by the London Economic Conference are this week concentrated on that surprising Barnard College professor, Mr. Raymond Moley, who arrives here late today. And for days past Britain has been having one glorious riot of classical research. Latin and Greek quotations which country vicars are so fond of showering on the stately times have been deluged upon Professor Moley, for Moly is a classical herb celebrated by Homer and most of Greek and Latin poets.

This intriguing fact seems to have escaped American commentators but it has been turned upon the arrival of the leader of the Roosevelt "brain trust" with telling effect. Referring even to that cautious work the Encyclopedia Britannica one reads, "Moly: A mysterious plant with magical powers described in Homer."

Britannica with uncanny foresight goes on to say: "Hermes (Roosevelt) pulls Moly up and gives it to Odysseus (sends it to Hull) as protection against the arts of Circe (wily European diplomats.)"

The fun, however, has just begun. Horace using the word "mole" wrote: "Force without counsel collapses under its own weight," which is a pretty tribute to Professor Moley's forthcoming good advice to the conference. In further admiration and in the same ode Horace wrote: "The earth groans under the weight of the prodigies it has itself produced" ("brain trust"?) while Homer sang, "But the gods call it Moly."

Ovid said, "And what else is Herb Moly than the gift of staidness and temperance." Nevertheless Homer had remarked, "Moly is hard to handle for mortal men but the gods can do all things," and Milton spoke of "employing the aid of the divine Moly."

To make this delightful anthology complete one recalls that Tennyson spoke of his lotus eaters (surely he didn't mean the American delegation) "propped on beds of amaranth and Moly." And Kenneth Grahame in "The Wind in the Willows" has his character Moly say, "Run away, says I, it won't be me that will be running away in a very short time from now."

Thus came Raymond Moley to London.

Textile Industry First to Present Code for Hearing

Spokesman Assures Board Adoption Will Mean 300,000 New Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27—America's great experiment in a government-regulated industrial revolution got officially under way today as the first basic code of fair competition started its journey through President Roosevelt's machine for national economic recovery.

Representatives of the American consuming public, American labor and American industry, responsible for the equitable readjustment of the entire national system, listened to Mr. George A. Sloan, chairman of the cotton textile industry committee, present a code arrived at through coöperation of more than two-thirds of the entire industry and for its approval by the National Recovery Administration.

Contending that adoption of the code would add 100,000 workers to the 300,000 now employed in the industry, produce a marked increase in national purchasing power and would relieve the pressure of overproduction which he said has utterly demoralized the industry, Mr. Sloan declared that conditions within the industry "not only warrant, but render imperative, the adoption of the code."

Defend 40-Hour Week

The textile industry representative defended the 40-hour minimum work week submitted in the code on the ground that a shorter week would drive out of business hundreds of small mills now operating on a one-shift basis in towns where there is insufficient labor to make two shifts possible. He said the entire community depended on these small units and that to permit them to fail would be a disaster.

At the same time he warned that certain of the largest mills in the country would ask for an unlimited shift basis, so that they might operate 24 hours a day. This, he held, would upset the balance in the industry and give the large units a virtual monopoly.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina asked for inclusion in the code for a provision which would safeguard workers against any increase in the machine load on each individual employee. He pointed out that the intent of the act would be nullified if the mills were free to make up for the shorter work week by increasing the machine load on the individual to avoid hiring additional workers.

No attempt was made to justify the $10 and $11 minimum wage provisions which is considered too low

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Action Shows 'What-How-Why' Of Research at the World's Fair

Are the technical exhibits at the Century of Progress interesting? To answer that question THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *sent one of its staff writers to Chicago to make a typical trip through the natural scientific exhibits, not with the attempt to describe them all, but to give a running discussion of the high lights in layman's language. These observations are contained in six articles of which the following is the first.*

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Animated, pictorialized education, as easy to absorb as a motion picture, marks the technical exhibits at the Century of Progress. The exposition geniuses appear to have solved the problem of trying to make education as interesting as a show.

Movement is the keynote throughout. But it is not the movement, or mere shadows, as in the motion picture. Rather does the visitor to the Hall of Science and the other technical buildings find exhibit after exhibit of real, solid, moving demonstrations of physical phenomena. Full size is used where possible. Miniatures make big things understandable and diagrams animated by electricity take the visitor point by point through the steps involved in showing the "what, how and why" of everything.

Again, unlike the motion picture, these demonstrations are continuous. Borrowing from the repetitional technique of the modern manufacturer the arrangers of the exhibits have made "belt line" operation the order of the day.

Robot Chemists

A typical example is one of the demonstrations which greets the visitor as he enters the tall portals of the Hall of Science. It is located in the chemical section in which row after row of large picture frames are hung, behind which, on small "stages," regular chemical procedures are carried out without the aid of human hands.

In this particular experiment, which illustrates atomic changes, a belt picks up a small paper cup. As this moves along slowly a constantly turning vial is brought into a position to dump an exact amount of iron oxide, a metallic powder, into the container. A few inches farther along powdered aluminum is also added to the cup. It continues its travel until it arrives just over a metal bar whereupon a rod of carbon comes down into it. Suddenly there is a flash and an intense heat. The cup has become a charred bit of paper. It falls into a jar of water and the belt starts back to get a new cup and repeat the demonstration. The operation is continuous and exact, not only making the presentation interesting, but incidentally showing how exact a natural science is chemistry, possible of being tied in with the regular operation of machinery.

This is but one of many similar experiments. In fact, unless they are absorbed slowly they become a confused mass of flaming, smoking rotating retorts. Education cannot be skimmed, even when it has been dressed up with the best of showmanship. So the chemical exhibit should be set aside as something worthy of hours instead of minutes.

Ultra-violet rays are often in the day's news. But they are so little known that they do not suggest much of a picture to the average reader. Just inside the main entrance of the Hall of Science is an exhibit of fluorescent minerals, that is, minerals which will glow much like the so-called radium dial watch figures, which graphically show one function of ultra-violet rays.

Huge pieces of different mineral

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Moslem Revolt in Sinkiang Laid to Russian Influence

Nanking Sees Soviet Railway as Attraction to Distant Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The possible loss to the Chinese Republic of an extensive outlying dependency appears in the revolt which recently drove out the Chinese Governor of Chinese Turkestan, or Sinkiang, this spring. Nanking leaders suspect that the Moslem directors of this revolt are at least in close sympathy with Soviet Russia. Soviet influence, they believe, has become so strong in Sinkiang that a virtual protectorate has been established, similar to that in Outer Mongolia.

Soon after the Soviets had completed the Turkestan-Siberian Railway in 1930, the Shanghai Far Eastern Review commented: "For China this railway is of intensely serious import. It means that the northwestern provinces, Kansu and Sinkiang, peopled to a very large extent by Moslems, having closer bonds with the peoples of Central Asia than with China, will turn to the regions opened by this railway for their economic development. . . . It would seem that this railway is designed to make Chinese Turkestan at first economically and eventually politically, a part of the Soviet Union."

The present revolt appears to be a

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Scene of Outbreak



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'TWIXT TWO "EMPIRES"
Map Shows Sinkiang With Turkestan-Siberian (Turksib) Railway, Believed to Be Part Cause of Revolt.

Home Economics Group Proposes Greater Service

American Association Is Planning Campaign of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27—Responsibilities facing home economics in the present crisis were emphasized by speakers and discussion leaders here today at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Home Economics Association.

Chances for service in maintaining present standards of living by teaching families to get along better on reduced incomes was pointed out. Teaching those administering relief to make wise distributions, and to instruct those receiving it to make the most of what they are given, provide other service openings, it was stated.

Convention discussions for the day touched the problems of all classes in the present economic tangle and brought forth suggestions as to how to help those in the cities who are unemployed or working with much reduced incomes: those at school who must win their education by part-time employment; those in factories whose future lies in learning new tasks to meet changing demands; those on the farms whose morale must be sustained in the face of crushing discouragements and whose standards of living must be preserved despite loss of income.

"Today's crisis challenges every home economics leader to give his or her best help and advice not only to those who are being aided by relief agencies but to those who are stretching what they have and making it go as far as possible," said Miss Frances L. Swain, director of home economics in the Chicago public schools, one of the speakers.

"But we must not put all of the emphasis on teaching men and women how to buy wisely and to use their purchases to the best advantage. Consumers must be educated also to take an interest in and show a regard for the producers of goods It is our responsibility to make buyers feel a responsibility for the conditions under which goods are made. We all realize, for instance,

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Irish Laborers Produce Greek Play To Give Schooling for 1400 Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST — Jobless joiners, fitters, clerks, bakers and laborers forgot temporarily about fruitless searches for work when they performed the Greek play "Philoctetes" by Sophocles here recently. Production of the play was part of a scheme by which 1400 unemployed workers are receiving instruction at Belfast educational centers.

Scenery and incidental music during the three performances were also provided by jobless. The play was produced by Prof. H. O. Meredith, president of the Queen's University Dramatic Society. Proceeds were devoted to purchasing textbooks for unemployed classes.

The part of Philoctetes was taken by Mr. Christie Gilbert, an engineering fitter and a promising dramatist. Mr. William Anderson, a warehouse man, played Odysseus. The rôle of Neoptolemus was filled by Mr. Andrew Black, wood-cutting machinist.

Some of the men had taken part in small musical plays before but the majority had no experience of drama. They were selected by Professor Meredith after an audition from among a number of unemployed students attending English and other classes.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the actors at both rehearsals and at the performances themselves. Some of the players admitted they had discovered the joy of good literature for the first time. In this Greek play they found pleasure in rediscovering an age-long past and in understanding it and the people who lived in it.

Large and enthusiastic audiences, including Sir Richard Livingstone, Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, and Mr. J. M. Andrews, Northern Ireland Minister of Labor, witnessed the play.

Stocks and Wheat Show Big Advance

By the Associated Press

New York, June 27

HEAVY trading at rising prices again swamped the country's leading financial markets today.

Many leading shares showed early gains, ranging up to about $5 in a huge volume of transactions. The ticker tape quickly fell several minutes behind.

Chicago grains boomed upward, May (1934) wheat opening at $1.01 a bushel.

Cotton climbed approximately $1 a bale. Silver futures were around a cent an ounce higher and sugar futures made moderate gains.

Harriman Bank Activities Spread On Senate Record

Subcommittee of Inquiry Group Takes Testimony in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The tangled affairs of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, in which Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former head of that institution, was the central figure, with other officers coöperating to hide the actual conditions of the bank from the public for nine months, are now a part of the record of the Senate investigating committee in Washington, following an all-day hearing by four members of the subcommittee here yesterday.

The story which witnesses told of deposits being solicited after the directors knew that the bank was insolvent; of Mr. Harriman charging accounts of depositors for purchases of the bank's stock which he made in the open market at $1500 a share, and of book entries alleging more than $1,300,000 in defalcations, made "entirely at Mr. Harriman's instructions" gave the committee some interesting glimpses of the abuse of financial practices.

Mr. Nugent Dodds, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Criminal prosecutions, gave the evidence a discouraging turn when he asserted, in reply to a question, that "there are hundreds of national banks in this country whose statements to the public are filled with false entries."

Mr. Dodds' remark was made when he was asked to explain "how it was that the Harriman Bank was permitted to continue accepting deposits when the books showed false entries amounting to more than $1,000,000."

The astonishing acceptance of the existing state of affairs by officers and employees of the Harriman bank and their willingness to aid in keeping the matter from the public was another remarkable feature.

Mr. Francis S. Williamson, formerly executive vice president in charge of new business, declared that Mr. Henry E. Cooper, who succeeded Mr. Harriman as president, had urged the directors themselves to "take a more active part in obtaining new accounts." Apparently to offset any reluctance a director, knowing that the bank was insolvent, might feel in approaching possible depositors, Mr. Cooper assured them that "money in the Harriman bank was as safe as in the Federal Reserve Bank," Mr. Williamson said.

A picture of a perfectly complaint board of directors was evoked by testimony of Mr. John A. Noble, and other members of the board, who described Mr. Harriman as the "whole show."

"What could I do about it?" inquired Mr. Noble helplessly.

"You knew that you were custodian of public money as an officer of the bank, didn't you?" he was asked.

"Yes, under Mr. Harriman's direction," he replied.

Floods Overwhelm Town of Kweichow

HANKOW, China, June 27 (AP)—A cloudburst in eastern Kweichow province has resulted in the destruction of the important city of Tungjen, according to meager advices reaching here. The date of the disaster is not known but it is believed to have occurred June 20.

Advices received here report several thousand casualties. A wall of water, it is said, swept through the Mayan River valley, drowning an additional thousand and destroying scores of villages.

Dispatches said that the American Evangelical Mission Hospital at Tungjen, the headquarters of which are in Cleveland, O., was damaged, escaping obliteration because it is on high ground on the outskirts of the city. Tungjen is 400 miles southwest of Hankow. The Kweichow floods are pouring into the Yangtse through various streams.

Gold Payments Within Nations Face Rejection

London Committee Finds Standard Necessary Only on Foreign Notes

Dollar Battles Francs

Four Gold Nations Place Their Plight Before World Economic Conference

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 27—The World Economic Conference is in the midst of its second great financial crisis. With uncertainty of the dollar in the background, the possibility of the British joining the United States in a deliberate price-raising campaign by monetary measures, and yesterday's speculative attacks on the Dutch guilder, the four gold countries of continental Europe feel themselves in a serious position.

Meanwhile as this monetary crisis filled conference circles with excited activity, the most important decision thus far was taken—a decision by which all countries in the world would go off the gold standard permanently as far as the international circulation of money is concerned.

This apparently sensational development caused little excitement, for it has become an accepted conclusion that never henceforth will gold coin or certificates circulate freely in any country. So the subcommittee was unanimous in adopting the recommendation following the terms of the Pittman resolution presented by the United States delegation as well as similar proposals of the British Government.

Needed for Foreign Payments

The resolution declares that monetary gold is no longer necessary for internal circulation, but only to serve as a cover for note banks to make foreign payments. Moreover recommendation states that not only gold money but gold certificates shall not be put in circulation in the future. This affects the United States, which is the principal country formerly using the gold certificate system.

Mr. Leon Fraser, American president of the Bank for International Settlements, was charged with drafting these recommendations in the form of a resolution to present to the main committee. It is also proposed to make functioning of the gold standard easier along the lines of the American resolution by reducing the minimum requirement from 40 per cent prevailing in the United States to a flat 25 per cent.

These notable adhesions to American views, conforming directly to the Roosevelt internal program, entail most sacrifices from the French where the circulation of hard gold money among peasants for hoarding is one of the basic traditions of the nation. But the French agreed to the resolution and thus a reform which opens the way to far easier circulation of gold among central banks themselves and far fewer difficulties from general shortage of gold passed toward enactment.

Four Nations Confer

The heads of the central banks of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland met secretly at the conference hall early this morning to discuss means of preserving a united front against attacks upon the last golden citadel.

The chief outcome of their talk was appeals to Britain and to the conference. First they wish London to issue a unilateral declaration stating it is to the best interests of Britain and the nations as a whole that the four gold countries remain on that basis.

Such a declaration in the continental view would mean the informal de facto pegging of the pound to gold currencies. It would naturally presuppose continued exertions of the British exchange equalization fund to maintain parity between the pound and the French franac.

Difficult Decision Faced

It would provide a powerful backstop to four endangered currencies. It would terminate flirtations of Britain and the sterling group with the wayward dollar and accompanying program of price-raising by quasi inflation.

Therefore, as a result of the current crisis and the meeting of the four gold powers, Britain is now asked to make a difficult decision.

On the one hand, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland say, "Stick by us, reserve your present advantages of the depreciated pound and the stabilized guilder and franc, and avert financial warfare."

On the other hand, official spokesmen of Britain and the sterling group who have been strenuously urging price-raising by monetary means as the chief remedy for the financial crisis have been leaning increasingly toward the American dollar. Every cable from America and Canada augments this tendency.

But by joining the dollar Britain would sacrifice its present competitive advantage over gold countries if the result should be that they leave gold. It would certainly precipitate a general scramble of all currencies toward the bottom rungs of the devaluating ladder.

Two Goals Supported

The choice between sticking by gold countries or joining the dollar is therefore a delicate one. Financial authorities like Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, appear to favor attempt

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Rotarians Seek To Banish Failure In Club Activities

Problem' Clubs Basis of Discussions by the International

Development and maintenance of the individual Rotary Club was the theme of a general discussion today at the second plenary session of Rotary International, which is holding its twenty-fourth annual convention in Boston.

The entire morning session was given over to three addresses covering the founding, developing and relating of the individual club to its task. With these discussions serving as a general outline, the subject was taken under consideration by group assembling at the afternoon session.

Mr. Joseph W. Jackson of Madison, Wis., a past director of Rotary International, spoke on "Founding and Building." This was an analytical discussion centering around 50 so-called "problem" clubs and the reasons for their failure to survive. Mr. Jackson cited the report of a Rotary field secretary, which showed that about 40 per cent of these clubs had been improperly organized by an inexperienced organizer, or properly organized but left to drift, or were not Rotary possibilities and should not have been organized.

Thriving Clubs

The second phase, "Maintaining and Developing," was presented by Mr. J. Murray Hill of Bowling Green, Kentucky, a director of the organization. He explained his plan of discussion by summarizing "those excellent examples found in hundreds of thriving individual clubs" and presenting the record "as a challenge to those other clubs which have not 'weathered the storm' quite so well."

In an outline of Rotary's task, Mr. John Nelson of Montreal, chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee, s[illegible] that primarily, "it is to associate together men in all walks and callings of life in a fraternity mutually stimulating, and helpful to themselves and to the whole community." He declared that the Rotary idea must be related to its task through the individual. Mr. Nelson said that for this reason, a certain amount of education is required—education that comes by cooperation rather than by any mixed formula or any c[illegible]ified creed.

Rotary-Anns Entertained

While close to 9000 Rotarians, delegates from approximately 50 nations, were discussing these problems so important to the development of Rotary International, several thousand of their "Rotary-Anns" were concentrating on the section of the general program outlining the "special entertainment for ladies."

An automobile tour of the North Shore was the big thing on the women folks' program, with a call at the New Ocean House in Swampscott for tea. "Courtesy" cars called for the women at the Kenmore, Copley-Plaza and Bradford Hotels and other designated places for the drive along the historic, red-rock ramparts of the North Shore.

This event is only one of several excursions to be provided for visiting delegates before the sessions end on Friday afternoon. The Concord Rotary Club has extended a welcome to all members to visit the scenes within its boundaries which are closely associated with the turbulent beginnings of America. Colonial Inn in Monument Square, typical of New England's early hosteiries, will be the headquarters of the Rotary hospitality committee for the excursion scheduled for tomorrow.

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Boston Rotarians quite generally agree that somber old Mechanics Building never appeared more attractive than it does this week. The conventional blue and gold of Rotary International's emblem is the general color scheme, except on the stage in the main auditorium which is decorated in alternating arches of blue and silver with a silver background that gives an exaggerated vastness to the stage from which such outstanding men as Woodrow Wilson have expounded the national issues of the times.

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Paul Revere and Convention Halls have assimilated the aspects of an art gallery with their more than 50 large oil paintings displayed on the walls. Rotarians from the four corners of the world discover that in coming to New England, this venerable, homespun region has also come to meet them, through the exotic medium of New England's representative artisans of brush and canvas. Mr. Frank Benson's "Snowy Hill" and "Against the Morning Sky" give the delegate from Amarillo, Texas, or Ballarat, Australia, an inspiring glimpse of bucolic Downeast landscape. And so it goes—clear around the walls of two convention halls. Mr. Benson's brother John submits a "New Bedford Whaler" and an old ketch thrashing along "Off Marblehead."

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Mr. Robert S. Woodward's country meeting house called "Benediction" is among the collection, and his twin brother, Stanley W's. "Maine Coast" and other ocean scenes where the surf breaks with a surging green transparency. Mr. Aldro Hibbard, Mr. Frank Vining Smith, and Mr. A. Lassell Ripley are other well-known artists whose New England paintings are on display.

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There are a number of restful nooks around the chain of halls. One is the gathering place for delegates from "overseas," which covers a wide range with delegates from places like New Zealand, China, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Newfoundland, Denmark and Austria.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "House of Friendship" in Exhibition Hall is a clearing house of information, mail and other practical services. It has a dozen or so "latchstrings" so that Rotarians may get speedy service, whenever they call. It has been furnished as an immense lounge and rest room. Here are provided stationery facilities, the smiling services of attendants, a place to meet acquaintances and a social center in general.

♪ ♪ ♪

Close by is another interesting nook, a replica of a Cape Cod cottage. This is an especial attraction to "Rotary-Anns" who gather before the little picket fence in admiring groups and take in all the details of Cape Cod hominess from ruffled curtains behind small-paned windows to the traditional "bull's-eyes" over the squat little front door. Its close proximity to the House of Friendship makes it doubly significant.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ninety-three members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, will give a concert tonight at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Jesús María Sonromá is to be piano soloist. The entertainment program emphasizes the Rotarians' appreciation of music, popular as well as classical. Before the opening of the second plenary session, about 1000 lusty male voices indulged in a rousing after-breakfast sing-song in the big auditorium whose ancient walls have reverberated to about every sort of public demonstration.

♪ ♪ ♪

The musical bill of fare for Wednesday will be the Framingham Rotary Club Boys' Band. It will present three concerts at the Parkman Band Stand on Boston Common, the first at 10 o'clock in the morning, the second at 12:30 o'clock and the third at 3 o'clock. The Framingham Rotarians say that the band must be seen and heard to be appreciated. The instrumentation ranges from piccolo to Sousaphone. tympany drums and cathedral chimes. Standard overtures and selections are as easy for this band as waltzes and marches. It is said that the boys follow the baton of Mr. Joseph H. Gove with the air of professionals. The young musicians are uniformed, blue broa cloth made up in Zouave style, with satin vests trimmed with gold lace and buttons, and the whole is set off with blue fezzes and gold tassels.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy with local showers tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast shifting to fresh south and southwest winds; partly overcast weather, possibly with showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	70	74	Montreal	78	86
Bismarck	66	92	Nantucket	66	74
Boston	70	78	New Orleans.	80	90
Buffalo	72	78	New York	70	74
Calgary	48	70	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Charleston	80	92	North Ulatte.	68	96
Chicago	78	88	Philadelphia	72	82
Cincinnati	76	94	Phoenix,Ariz.	76	108
Denver	66	94	Pittsburgh.	72	86
Eastport, Me.	54	58	Portland, Me.	64	66
Hatteras	76	84	Raleigh	76	94
Honolulu,T.H.		78	St. Louis	74	94
7 p.m. June 26	74		St. Paul	80	98
Helena,Mont.	54	80	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	78	108	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	78	92	SantaFe,N.M.	62	84
Kansas City.	80	94	Seattle	52	68
Key West	84	88	Tampa	72	92
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington.	74	84
Memphis	74	92	Wichita,Kan.	76	94
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston,N.D.	62	80

A—9 a. m. June 27.
B—Maximum June 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:09 p. m., Wednesday 3:17 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Masons of Many Nations Banquet



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

OBSERVING TWO CENTURIES OF FRATERNALISM

Small Section of the Banquet Hall at the Masonic Temple, Boston, Where 500 Distinguished Freemasons Gathered for Observance of Bicentenary of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Chipman Urges Masons to Follow Past Successes

Bicentenary of St. John's Lodge Observed at Masonic Temple

Masonic officials from all parts of the United States and from many other countries were guests last night of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at a dinner in Masonic Temple celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of regularly constituted Freemasonry in the United States and the founding of St. John's Lodge.

International brotherhood was visualized by Mr. Curtis Chipman, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, who urged "looking back" over the historic and successful path of Freemasonry to draw therefrom worthy aspiration for the future.

Gen. E. C. W. D. Walthall, Past Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England, spoke of international amity and observed that close friendship between the people of the United States and of the British Empire was an "absolute necessity." Mr. F. W. Fell Clark, Substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, brought the greetings of that Masonic jurisdiction to the members of the order in Massachusetts.

Guests from other jurisdictions are inspecting the fruits of the idea of fraternal benevolence in visits today to the Masonic Home at Charlton and Juniper Hall in Shrewsbury. They will be entertained tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The functions close tomorrow night with a mass meeting in the Boston Arena.

Freemasonry in Massachusetts took its origin from the Grand Lodges in England and Scotland which granted dispensations for lodges. These were unified under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

St. John's Lodge, founded in 1733, held its 2901st communication yesterday afternoon in Ionic Hall of Masonic Temple, with the visiting dignitaries witnessing the Master Mason degree.

Events Tonight

Rotary International Convention: District and reunion dinners, various hotels, 6:30; concert by members of Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Arthur Fiedler, director, Mr. Jesus Maria Sanromá, piano soloist, Mechanics Hall, 8:15.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices of American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College: Lecture by Prof. Sidney B. Fay, Harvard University, on "National Socialist Revolution in Germany," alumnæ hall, 8.

Music festival, Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles, Young Musicians' Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble, auspices Boston Park Department, Fens Stadium, near Rose Garden, Audubon Road, 8:30. (In case of rain, Wednesday evening.)

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 1:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.
Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary International Convention: Boys' work breakfast assemblies on "Leadership Training," Hotel Statler, 7:30; balloting by United States delegates for five nominees for directors, Mechanics Hall, 8 to 11; third plenary session, addresses by Mr. William deCock Buning, chairman, International Service Committee, The Hague, Netherlands; Mr. P. H. W. Almy of Torquay, Devon, Eng.; Mr. Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France; Mr. Walter D. Head of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. Frank Milner of New Zealand; Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman, United States Tariff Commission, and Mr. Herbert Schofield, Loughborough, Eng.; Mechanics Hall, 9:15; luncheon and assembly for Rotary Career Secretaries, Algonquin Club, 12:30; International Business Practice Assembly, Hotel Statler, 2.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College; Lectures by Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary, 8:30; Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York City, 9:25; Miss Rachel Davis DuBois, author, series of assembly programs on "Worldmindedness," 10:15; Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, University of Chicago, 10:35; Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University, 11:30, and Dr. Purdy, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Through July 3, museum games, puzzles, and general reading room activities, all day, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Garden openings, benefit Milk Fund, Dedham gardens of Mrs. F. Russell Nourse, Mrs. John I. Taylor, Mrs.. Charles L. Harding, Mrs. Frederick Royer, and Mrs. William G. Nickerson, 3 to 6.

Annual Cohasset flower show, auspices Cohasset Garden Club, Town Hall, all afternoon through Saturday.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Early Italian Paintings, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Annual rose exhibition, auspices North Shore Horticultural Society, Manchester, through Thursday.

Garden openings, benefit Benjamin Stickney Cable Hospital; Ipswich gardens of Mrs. Ben. P. P. Moseley, Mrs. George E. Barnard, Mrs. M. Leone Bracker, Mrs. Arthur Shurcliff, Mrs. Francis B. Harrington and Mrs. Carl Nordstrom, and Hamilton gardens of Mrs. Fanning Ayer and Miss Mary Curtis, through Thursday.

All day outing, University Club golf group, Tedesco Country Club.

Annual rose show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 2 to 9, through Thursday.

Annual meeting, American Rose Society, Hotel Somerset; pilgrimage to Marblehead, morning; visit to Fenway Rose Garden, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 1:30, 9:30.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.
Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Art—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in Chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston, Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Klein and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Athenæum—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's, and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the Art Room, second floor, admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Oil paintings by members. Through July 1.

Copley Society—Landscapes, flowers, and portraiture in oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center—An exhibition of Russian and Turkish art lent by Dr. Hallowell Davis, and sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 30.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Work of 10 children from 15 to 19 years of age. Through June.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Music

Rotarians Take Over Pop Concert

The International Rotary Convention has taken over the Pop concert for tonight. It will be held in Mechanics Hall in order to accommodate the numerous visitors. There will be no public sale.

Lower Taxes Forecast For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 27—Cities in New Hampshire, with one exception, will pay a lower state tax for 1934 and 1935, according to an announcement made by Mr. Charles T. Patten, State Treasurer. The direct state tax levied by the New Hampshire Legislature for the two fiscal years is $1,300,000 for each year—a reduction of $100,000 in each period. New Hampshire also balanced its budget, it was stated by state officials.

Rochester is the only exception to the tax reduction program, the assessment for this year being $24,232 instead of the $24,122 paid a year ago. The largest tax will be $220,925, and this is a reduction from $250,925 paid in 1932. Concord comes second in the list with a tax of $85,904 as compared with $92,050 paid last year. Nashua is third with a tax of $79,846 as compared with $91,994 paid in 1932.

Advanced Taxes to Draw Interest, Council Says

The legislative act permitting cities and towns to receive tax payments in advance and pay interest to the taxpayer from date of payment to date when actually due was accepted yesterday by the Boston City Council. Under the act the amount of interest to be paid is to be fixed by the city treasurer. The act is intended to ease the burden on cities which have been compelled to pay high interest on loans in anticipation of taxes.

Complaining that the reduction of the number of arc lights in use in the city is dangerous, Mr. David M. Brackman, councilor from Ward 12, Roxbury, offered an order calling upon the Mayor to confer with the Edison Company about a reduced rate for current which woould permit lighting at least some of the lamps and yet keep within the budget.

St. Paul's Dean Resigns; To Live Near Oxford

LONDON, July 27 (AP) — Dr. William R. Inge, dean of St. Paul's since 1911, announced June 25 his intention to resign the position next summer. He gave as his reason his advancing years.

Dean Inge intends to spend his retirement in the neighborhood of Oxford, where he is understood to be negotiating for a house.

Roosevelt Loafs On Fogbound Boat; Awaits Davis Visit

LAKEMAN BAY, ROQUE ISLAND, Me., June 27 (AP)—Fogbound for the second day in succession, President Roosevelt loafed about the Amberjack II today as he awaited a visit from Mr. Norman H. Davis, America's roving ambassador.

A radio message said Mr. Davis left Boston last night on the destroyer Bernadou, which was poking her way northward through the fog at about 10 knots. The Chief Executive was hoping the destroyer would arrive before darkness made it impossible to enter this little harbor.

Mr. Davis is expected to give the President a first hand account of the liberations of the Geneva Disarmament Conference which he attended as head of the American delegation.

The Bernadou is also bringing Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, one of the President's secretaries, and Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the President, who made a swift trip to Boston to participate in the state convention for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

At 10 o'clock this morning, there was no sign of the fog lifting. From the press boat Comanche the Amberjack II was barely visible as it lay at anchor hardly 100 yards away. The destroyer Ellis, at the mouth of the harbor, was swallowed up in the heavy mists.

After a late breakfast cooked by one of the crew members, President Roosevelt spent a couple of hours studying radio reports from Washington outlining the progress of national affairs.

WELCHPOOL, N. B., June 27 (AP)—With Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt settled in the Roosevelt summer home on Campobello Island, preparations are going forward for the visit of the President on Thursday.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived yesterday, coming here by car ferry from Lubec, Maine. She will supervise arrangements for the arrival of her husband, who is now leisurely cruising up the coast on the yacht Amberjack II. Both the island and this village are being decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the President.

States to Discuss Regulation of Buses

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The ending of "wars" between states over the regulation of buses and trucks will be the objective of a conference of governors and other representatives of 16 northeastern states this fall.

The interstates conference has been called by the American Legislators' Association for October 20 and 21 aat Harrisburg, Penna., at the request of the Pennsylvania Legislature..

The 16 states invited to send delegates to the meeting are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PERMANENTS OF DISTINCTION BY SKILLED OPERATORS
FORMERLY $10.00 $5.00
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
In Surroundings That Are Refined and Relaxing
Coziest, Comfiest Salon in Town
PRICES RECENTLY REDUCED
Elsa May Beauty Salon
201 S. Lex. Avenue Cor. Post Road
Phone 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

NEW YORK CITY AND WESTCHESTER
CROQUINOLE Steam Wave $5
A soft, self-setting wave with ringlet ends.
A New Improved Super Curline
A 10% discount to Monitor Readers
Super Curline Trade Mark
Finger Wave 50c
Shampoo 50c
Manicure 50c
PAUL GAIRE Jr.
67 W. 44th St., 3rd Floor New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8
BRANCHES
31 SO. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.
199 MAIN ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY
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FIREPROOF
Storage Warehouses
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MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

Lake George
UNSURPASSED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD. Before arranging your vacation, get leaflet picturing 35 shore cottages near Bolton, rented furnished, season $275.00 up; week, $20.00 up; week ends (except July and August), $6.00 up. Reference.
LESLIE V. STEEVER, (Owner), Ballston Spa, N. Y.

AMPLIFICATION for LECTURES, PARTIES, CONVENTIONS using THOMASTON LABORATORY PRODUCTS (Recommended by Government Experts)
Natural voice reproduction with unlimited capacity. Service rendered in Metropolitan New York and Long Island. For moderate rates and information apply to
Emil C. Ammarell 190-19 95th Place
Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-1537

HOTEL PIERREPONT RATES REDUCED
Now $8 up weekly, including full hotel service, swimming pool, roof garden. Four minutes from Wall St.—18 minutes from Times Square. Harmonious Atmosphere. A residence you will be proud of. Subway to Borough Hall Station.
Transients $2 up daily.
The Pierrepont
Pierrepont and Hick Sts.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone:—Main 4-5500

NEW YORK CITY
FUR COAT REMODELING
REPAIRING NEW SILK LINING — REFITTING — GLAZING
25 Complete
STORAGE—all work absolutely guaranteed! Unprecedented volume business and exclusive specialization make possible highest grade remodeling workmanship at lowest cost. Additional furs (when needed) supplied at cost. Stop in or telephone for bonded TREU messenger
HARRY JAY TREU INC.
FUR CRAFTSMEN
131 W. 35th ST. 7th Fl.
Opp. Macy's 35th St. Side
Tel. LAc 4-6788

BRONX, N. Y. CITY
Shoes for the Entire Family
HURRAH! 4th OF JULY! VACATION!
Sturdy Shoes for Boys and Girls at LOW PRICES
W. L. DOUGLAS MEN'S $3.00
FISHER'S
2968 Third Avenue
Near 153rd St.

Joseph's -- Beauty -- Parlor, Inc.
5
The NEW Croquignole
Ringlet Ends
Soft Setting Permanent Wave—ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT—Now offered to Monitor Readers for $5.00.
Trim 50c
Shampoo 50c
Finger Wave.....50c
13 West 39th St., Near 5th Ave.
Penna. 6-6695
Across the street from Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK CITY

DECLARE YOUR INDEPENDENCE
JULY 4TH



Resolved: that all men are created free . . . and entitled to fun and frolic. Come down to the shore for the long Independence Day week-end, from Friday to Wednesday. Take a plunge in the surf. Toast yourself a pleasant brown on the friendly sands. Dance a bit. Play a bit.

We'll take good care of you at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Give you delicious food. Surround you with comfort. And we'll do it reasonably too! Bathing from the hotels. *Christian Science church in our block.* Economical rates. Write for them. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Tuesday is "Post day"

IN TODAY'S ISSUE...

HOW IMPORTANT IS OUR FOREIGN TRADE?
It affects your taxes, your investments, and your future pocketbook. Garet Garrett has written an article on trade that will be read, argued pro and con, and widely quoted. It's a new slant on a topic of first importance at the international conference.
"THIS THING OF TRADE" ..... *by Garet Garrett*

THE LAW SENT HIM—A WOMAN CAPTURED HIM
Tom Descomb went into the Florida swamps after moonshiners and stills. Found them, and something else—the moonshiner's daughter.
"WAMPEE" ..... *by Ben Ames Williams*

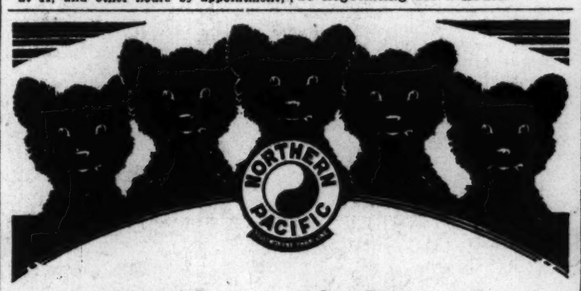
HUNGRY TEACHERS
An inside story of a Chicago teacher's struggle through pay-less pay days.
"BLANK PAY DAYS" ..... *by a Chicago High-School Teacher*

YOUR STRANGE SON (AND DAUGHTER)
Today's children often speak a new, parent-provoking language.
"FAMILY GROUP: CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN" *by Joseph Hergesheimer*

IN THIS SAME ISSUE (Table of Contents now on page 2)
"I'M TELLING YOU, BILL" .... *by Horatio Winslow*
"MARIANNE WOULD A-WOOING GO" *by Eleanor Kinsella McDonnell*
"THE ART OF LEADING" ..... *by P. Hal Sims*
"THE BATTLE OF THE SMOKESTACKS" *by William S. Dutton*
"ANTIQUE CUPID" ..... *by Clarence Budington Kelland*

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Name _____
Address _____
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Semi-Annual SALE
Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR A LIMITED TIME
The shoe sale of the year is here! Drastically reduced prices on our entire stock of the famous Arch-Preserver Shoes!
Children's ARCH-PRESERVERS on Sale, too!
Arch Preservers For MEN!
SHARP PRICE REDUCTIONS
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE SHOP
1119 East Fordham Road
JACOBSON BROTHERS
Sale also in progress in our other Stores.
266 E. Fordham Road BRONX
681 West 181st Street WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
OPEN EVENINGS

Better Day Seen For Advertisers By Recovery Act

Grand Rapids Convention Thinks Exaggeration to Bow to Truth

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 27—Nearly every speaker at the convention here of the Advertising Federation of America points to a new day in advertising as a result of the new National Industrial Recovery Act.

Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges of the New York Sun, who presided, typified sentiment by seeing advertising as having a bigger job than ever, "to sell such intangibles as good will reputation, prestige, dealer influence, service, pride of ownership and quality as against the comparatively small amount of advertising required to put across messages of cut prices bargain sales premium and bait advertising."

There will be no more bargains for bargains' sake, according to Miss Helen Rockey of New York City, president of the Women's Advertising Council and a vice-president of the federation, who heads a large number of women in the convention. Miss Rockey said in an interview for the Monitor:

"We are going back to the standards of the past, straightforward advertising. Less of price and price appeal, more of specific facts, and a very strong element of news. Where there is no news we shall have to make it.

"The great groups of organized women, who are not a minority but a majority, will play a strong part in these changes for advertising, for they dislike strongly some of its present forms. It is not so much fraudulent advertising, but bad taste in advertising that they oppose, and their point of view will affect the situation."

Women Expand Field

Commencing on the large number of women delegates Miss Rockey said:

"Opportunities are increasing for women in advertising. There has been a big jump in the number of women in radio. Retail organizations are using more and more women and we are fitted for these positions because we are natural shoppers, have always had to be pleased about little or nothing, and have a continuous, fresh enthusiasm which is necessary to advertising."

Miss Rockey advised the Public Utilities Advertising Association, in a group meeting today that their job is to sell appreciation and the only way it can be done is to tell the people interesting facts and news.

Public utilities which do not "consistently and continually use newspaper advertising are making a mistake which no amount of promotion in other fields can rectify," Mr. Wesley A. Gilman of N. W. Ayer & Son Philadelphia, told the group.

A movement to ask for an annual appropriation of $30,000 for the establishment of a travel division in the United States Department of Commerce was advocated by Mr. Charles F. Hatfield, of St. Louis who presided over the meeting of the American Community Advertising Association.

Community advertising has proved beneficial and advertising centers which have been moribund will soon begin to operate again said Mr. Don E. Mowry of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, to the community advertising group.

True Road to Recovery

Recovery will come not by political forces but by economic forces, Mr. Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, New York City, told the general convention. Mr. Wilkie appealed for the restoration of individual opportunity while Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.) of Michigan emphasized the part that government is attempting to play in recovery. "Successful government," he said, "deals in the same native qualities as does successful advertising: courage, vision, sagacity, honesty and faith."

The reputation of a newspaper is important to an advertiser, said Mr. William Ashley Anderson of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, speaking to a group meeting of promotion and research managers, and Mr. Benjamin H. Namm of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, told the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association that there has been a deplorable amount "of misleading statements, disparagement of competitors, underselling claims, and bait offers, dealing in extravagant use of comparative values and the lavish use of glittering superlatives."

Selling has fallen into "a lackadaisical rut" according to Mr. L. C. Harbison, advertising director of the Household Finance Corporation of Chicago, Ill., who was a speaker before the Direct Mail Advertising Association. Mr. Harlan deplored what he termed a lack of sales effort and the difficulty of the customer in getting service in retail business places.

Farley Lauds Congress

Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, gave an accounting to his best customers, the members of the federation, whose postage bill annually runs into millions of dollars, in the form of a eulogy of the Roosevelt Administration, beginning with the statement that one of the great secrets of its success is that it has not yielded to the demands of organized minorities.

"We see now," said Mr. Farley, "that it was a highly organized minority which for years maintained the sham of prohibition after all evidence had conclusively proven that the Eighteenth Amendment was impoverishing the Treasury and building up a class of supercriminals to prey upon the whole public. One of the first acts of the present Administration was to provide for the resubmission of the matter of prohibition to the people [illegible] and what has transpired merely shows that the great majority of our people are against the iniquitous Eighteenth Amendment. Before the end of the present year I am sure that we will, by the enactment of the Twenty-first Amendment, accomplish its repeal."

The problem of the present Government, according to Mr. Farley, was twofold—to restore the national credit and to set the example for every state, county and municipality by balancing the public budget; secondly, to stimulate industry by charting out a new course of business recovery.

Congress One of the Best

Mr. Farley characterized the recent Congress as having had no superior in history for "patriotism, courage, vision, and statesmanship." He reviewed its acts, mentioning in connection with the securities bill that "it may go far to prevent a repetition of such practices, but that after all the only permanent cure will be found in the new spirit of the people."

"Coöperation is the word," declared Mr. Farley. "We must learn to live to protect one another. It makes little difference to what line of endeavor our lives may be dedicated. We all contribute to the general life of America and, if our purposes rise no higher than the endeavor to exploit one another, we cannot complain if the results are not inspiring."

In the soft feather bed provided by prosperity, people were apt to forget America, said Princess Alexandria Kropotkin and she urged not only the needs of the nation but of the world as a whole, be remembered.

Elimination of Slums Urged at State Hearing

Urging the Legislative Committee on State Administration to act favorably on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation to make elimination of slums a part of the $75,000,000 public works program, Mr. John F. Fitzgerald said yesterday: "Instead of clearing out the forests, it is about time to assist the building laborers by putting them to work cleaning out the slums."

Mr. Robert J. Watt, in recording in favor the state branch, American Federation of Labor, and the Massachusetts Building Trades Council, said that the labor organizations are keenly interested in the proposal. The only opposition came from Mr. A. B. Brooks, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who declared he doubted the possibility of getting people to invest in a proposition of that nature where the dividends are limited to 6 per cent.

Latest British Hat Cools Heated Brows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

A HAT with a sliding roof and ventilator has been invented by a Liverpool hatter, Mr. R. Neill. His invention has two crowns, both of the same felt, with one detachable.

If a man finds his head getting too hot he only needs to remove the top crown, leaving the other, which is perforated, to let in the air.

Professor Jailed For Aiding Strike

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP) — Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago, author and lecturer, spent an hour in a jail cell yesterday because he espoused the cause of 1500 garment factory workers striking for higher pay and a shorter working week.

The elderly professor, a member of the university faculty since 1893, was released under $25 bond on a disorderly conduct charge. A short time later it was announced the employers had offered to meet the workers' demands, at least in part. The employees went on strike against wages that Professor Lovett said were as low as $3 a week for 52 hours of work. Most of the workers were women, many of them Negroes.

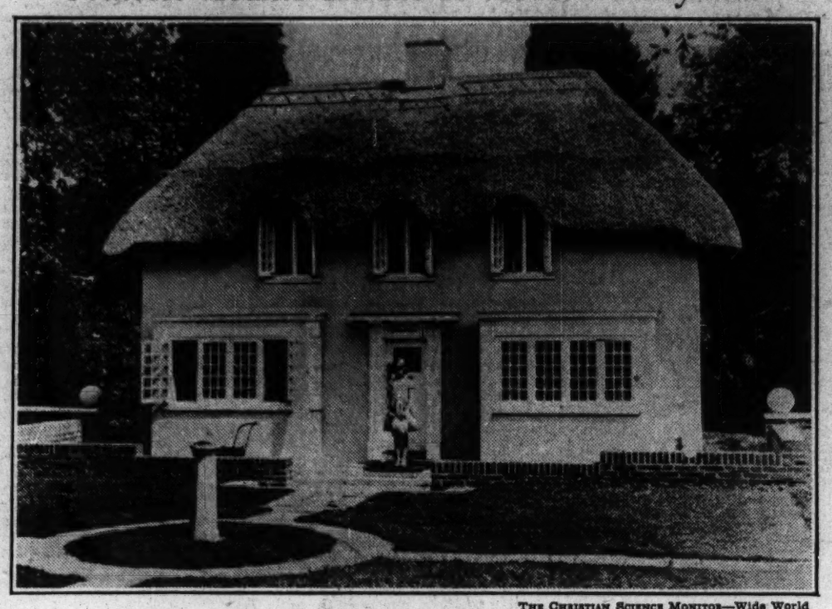
"It was my first ride in a patrol wagon," Professor Lovett said, "and the cell in which they confined me was cool and comfortable." Arrested with him was Mr. Thomas McKenna, secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

D. A. R. Place Marker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Peter Forney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have placed a marker on the grave near here of William Barnett, who served as aide-de-camp to Gen. George Washington.

Princess Mounts Throne of Modern Fairyland



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

"CASTLE" GIVEN TO DAUGHTER OF DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK

People of Wales Join in Contributing Funds for Cottage Complete in Every Detail, Erected on Spacious Grounds of Royal Lodge, Windsor, Eng., for Princess Elizabeth.

To childhood the world over the presentation of this miniature Welsh cottage, with its thatched roof and other characteristic features, has seemed like a page out of "Alice in Wonderland." The very word Princess spells romance, and to have a house all one's own—well, that just adds the final touch of "everything that's fine." And what sights of birds and lively squirrels are ready for the occupant of the doll carriage in a trip under those leafy branches! Princess Elizabeth just seems to fit into the picture and add a new chapter to her colorful story as one of the world's most interesting and best-known young ladies.

North European Type Dominating In Immigration

Symposium on Nationalism Conducted at Chicago by Research Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 27—Controlling immigration is not a new idea in the United States, and this traditional policy of choosing the type of citizens it admits promises to keep the United States "North European" in its racial makeup. This was the conclusion drawn by Dr. Charles A. Beard, president of the American Historical Society, in an address here last night.

"The dominant racial strains in the United States will be North European, for good or ill, and American nationalism, so far as it is racial, will be North European, whatever that may mean for history yet to be made," Dr. Beard said. He spoke in a symposium on nationalism conducted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in session here.

"Nationalism in the United States is not racial in the narrow European sense," Dr. Beard continued. "There is a certain racial element in American nationality but it is European in a broad sense rather than Nordic, Slavic or Latin, whatever the elusive words may mean."

Contrary to popular impression the founders of the republic did not put forward the idea that the United States should be an asylum for the oppressed of all lands, Dr. Beard declared. Washington and Jefferson did not believe in wholesale encouragement of immigration, but favored restrictions intended to exclude people whose governmental and cultural heritages were not in sympathy with American institutions. It was the economic interests who sponsored the open gate policy, he declared. Among these groups were the slave importers, the industrialists who wanted cheap labor and the land speculators who wanted settlers.

Is nationalism good or bad, speakers considered. "Nationalism is no doubt a bad boy from time to time," said Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago. "But one finds it hard to think of an alternative. True, there is a blind reaching out for some more satisfying type of union, but before you can have it you must have some other kind of education in world affairs."

Dr. Bernard Fay of the College de France, Paris, defended nationalism on artistic and philosophical grounds. "Man would be less happy if it were not for the beautiful garments of differences," he said.

Nationalism is not inconsistent with peace, it was declared by Dr. Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy of Hamburg, Ger. "Peace abroad suits a nationalistic government at home," he said. "One after another the new nationalist states, whether Fascist or Bolshevist or racial, have surprised the world by their readiness to come to terms with their neighbors and even to adopt a strictly conciliatory policy.

The history of nationalism since Napolean, was sketched by Dr. Bernardotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago.

Motorbuses to Pass Camels on Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping

MOTORBUSES will soon be bumping past the camel caravans, following the desert road to Turkestan, and the journey from Peiping to the remote province of Sinkiang will be possible in a few weeks. Enterprising merchants have formed a company to operate a long-distance line linking Tihua, the capital of Sinkiang, with Kueihua, a town on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, where the camel caravans also start.

The line will traverse the provinces of Ninghsia and Kansu, covering in all a distance of 1400 miles. A trial run is to be made shortly, and the Peiping Military Council has instructed the Suiyuan provincial authorities to afford adequate protection to the cars of the company.

Home Television Aided By Human-Like Eye Described at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Practical home use of television has been made possible with the invention of the iconoscope, a mechanical "eye" which was described for the first time here yesterday before the Institute of Radio Engineers by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin of the RCA-Victor Company's research laboratories at Camden, N. J. The institute is one of 40 affiliated research ups of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened the second week of its annual summer meeting here yesterday.

The instrument "memorizes" and reproduces an image without the use of any moving, mechanical parts. Dr. Zworykin said it would accomplish everything a motion picture camera could.

Conventional devices for recording and translating pictures into radio waves, he said, were inadequate because the image to be reproduced acted on the photo-electric cell used for only a short duration, 1-1,500,000 of a second, during which the cell delivered only 60 electrons to the amplifier.

The energy was insufficient to be amplified for good transmission, he said, the iconoscope being capable of deriving and utilizing 7000 times as much.

Dr. Zworykin said the "electric camera" would virtually revolutionize television, but said it would not be available for commercial use for some time.

Indiana Ratifies Repeal

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27 (AP)—Indiana cast its formal vote for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment repealing federal prohibition today in a convention of hoots, howls and catcalls in derision at assertions of speakers favoring retention of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Textile Trade First to Put Its Code Before Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

in many circles here interested in the successful operation of the President's recovery campaign.

It is known to be the hope of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of recovery, that a maximum 32-hour week will be adopted in most industries. It was generally conceded, however, that Mr. Sloan presented arguments for the 40-hour in this particular industry which may prove difficult to answer.

As the hearing got under way with many of the most famous industrial leaders of the country watching the beginnings of the nation's greatest experiment in economic reorganization there was a realization of the momentous significance of the occasion. In that room, and everyone there felt it, the United States was taking the first step on a new and untrod path. The era of "rugged individualism" has been left behind.

If the great experiment works today it will be recorded in history as the opening of the new era of nationalistic economy in which the interest of the general public will rank above that of the individual enterprise.

Group Is Organzed

Preparatory to the hearing, General Johnson late yesterday completed the skeleton set-up of the organization with the announcement of five members of the consumers' advisory board. Two more will be added later. When the hearing opened today the consumer, labor and industry were fully represented. The code must be acceptable to all three before it can be sent to the President for his final approval.

The first open tilt between the forces of labor and industry is expected to come over the minimum wage. The tentative code provides for a $10 minimum weekly wage in the South and $11 in the North, with a maximum of 40 hours a week. On Sunday, however, General Johnson told the country in a radio talk that he favored a maximum work week of 32 hours with a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour or $14.30 a week.

A serious obstacle to the smooth operation of the recovery machine was removed just in time to free it for today's test when Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, ended a week of dissension between the National Industrial Recovery Board, consisting of Cabinet officers and General Johnson, by conceding that the General is responsible only to the President.

Roper Settles Dispute

Several members of the board have been insisting that General Johnson was responsible to the board, whereas it has been the contention in the administrator's office that the cabinet board was merely an advisory group and in no way charged with arbitration authority over the administrator.

The Johnson victory was symbolized at a meeting of the board when Mr. Roper referred to the General as the "commander-in-chief under the President." Asked what this meant, Mr. Roper explained that General Johnson would be the deciding factor in the "unlikely event of an honest difference of opinion between him and the cabinet board during the absence of the President."

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey of New York was named chairman of the Consumers' Advisory Board, guarding the consumer interest in the regulatory codes to be set up under the act. Other members of the new board were Prof. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Prof. William Ogburn, head of the department of economics, University of Chicago; Mrs. Joseph C. Daniels, president of the Indiana League of Women Voters, and Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters.

Western Pennsylvania Coal Men Join Hands To Settle Upon Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 27—Western Pennsylvania's bituminous coal industry, important pivot of the entire field, is today united to form the coal code association for the region. The union of two separate camps of coal operators — the numerous small independents and the powerful corporations—was brought about yesterday by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which until last Saturday was reticient about entering into a code agreement.

Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, president of Pittsburgh Coal, was elected chairman of the new association. His first move was to call a meeting to confer with leading coal operators of eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia here today to consider mutual problems in drawing up acceptable working codes for the industry.

The extent of the harmony move among operators is indicated by the election as vice-chairman of Mr. W. W. Keefer, president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, which has been at loggerheads with Pittsburgh Coal for many months. The terminal organization has been operating under a union contract with the United Mine Workers of America. Pittsburgh Coal has refused to recognize the union.

FACTS

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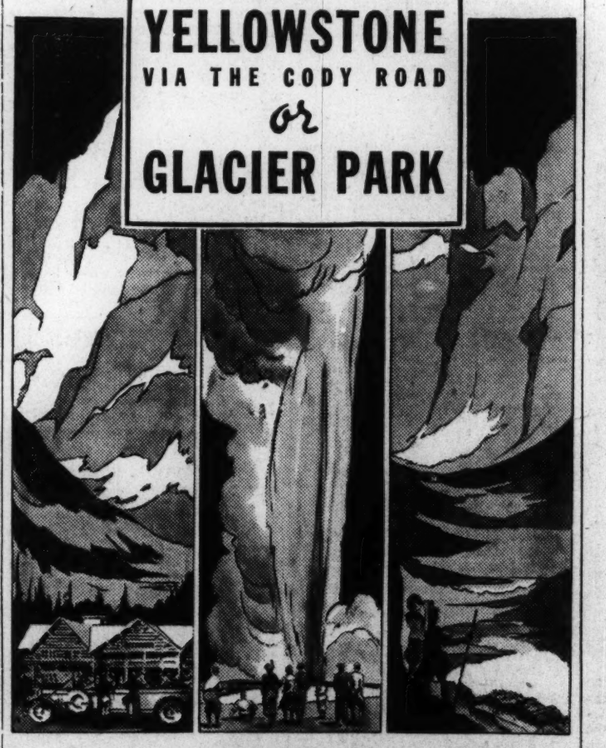
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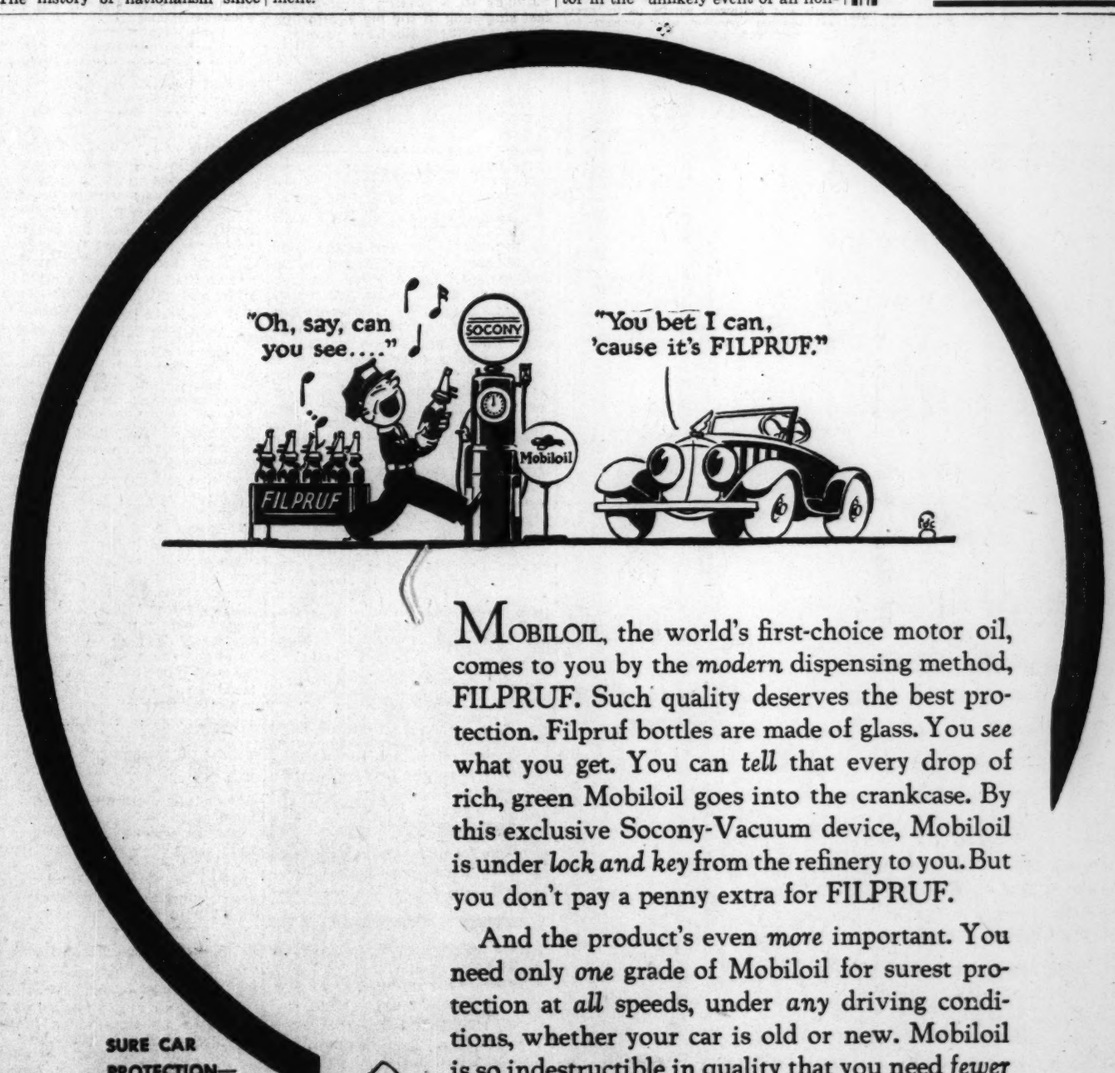
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Kahn Shows Loss On Private Banks In Senate Hearing

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Balances for Five Years Revealed to Committee

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Resuming its investigation of private banking, the Senate Banking Committee today sought intimate details of the set-up and operations of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., giant New York concern.

Mr. Otto H. Kahn, senior partner, was the first witness, as the committee picked up where it left off 10 days ago with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. O. Kahn, senior partner of the 65-year-old New York banking house, testified to a Senate Banking Committee that the chief business of the giant concern was with corporations.

The balance sheet of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., placed before the Senate investigators today, disclosed total assets on Dec. 31, 1931, of $66,974,845. Balance sheets for the five years from 1927 to 1931, inclusive, showed total assets dropped from $97,244,628 at the beginning of the period.

Assets in the other years were:
1928—$86,363,970.
1929—$120,402,103.
1930—$85,155,752.

The 1931 balance sheet showed cash of $16,295,242 and deposits of $29,118,918.

A wide variation in total deposits was disclosed by the five yearly balance sheets. For the other years they were:
1927—$69,449,016.
1928—$58,821,113.
1929—$88,549,766.
1930—$57,032,847.

In contrast to the huge crowd that stormed the doors of the Morgan inquiry, only a handful of spectators showed up ahead of time today. The same special police were on guard, but they had little to do.

The small preliminary audience was almost lost in the big caucus room which was used to accommodate the Morgan crowds.

Half an hour before the hearing opened, committee aids brought in a big black trunk full of evidence gathered during months of inquiry.

Mr. Kahn walked into the committee room, 20 minutes ahead of time, before the senators and Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, arrived. He was accompanied by Sir William Wiseman and Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Percy Stewart, syndicate manager, and Carl De Gersdorff, counsel.

Mr. Kahn told newspapermen he would not have a prepared statement as did Mr. J. P. Morgan. "I am here to answer questions with complete frankness and to the best of my ability," he said with a smile. "Beyond that there is not a thing I can tell you."

Takes Morgan's Place In Senate Hearing



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
OTTO H. KAHN

Research Making Warfare Obsolete, Dr. Millikan Says

Enlightened Public Opinion Sought to Get Nation Into World Court

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 27—That the United States should join the World Court on the grounds that it is "the logical, the safe, the correct next step in our contribution to the problem of finding a judicial way to settle our international disputes," was the opinion expressed by Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, in an address before the second annual New England Institute of International Relations given in Alumnæ Hall here last night.

Dr. Millikan, one of America's foremost natural scientists and known particularly for his cosmic ray research, spoke at a public evening lecture of the institute. More than 1000 students, peace workers and others interested in international relations were present.

Speaking on "Science and Internationalism," Dr. Millikan said that "I regard science as the most effective and deadly foe of war. And I think it is rapidly rendering war obsolete." He stated that he did not believe disarmament necessarily meant peace and cited the comparative unpreparedness of the United States in its major conflicts.

Referring to the United States's joining the World Court, the speaker said that the Court is establishing by its decisions a body of international law which can form just such a basis for the future settlement of international disputes as the common law now does for the settlement of our personal disputes.

"There can be no doubt," Dr. Millikan declared, "that we are here moving along just the same well-tried road which we have followed in replacing successively, family warfare, clan warfare, and state warfare by court procedures, and we must now follow that road in international affairs. We must give up a little of our sovereignty, it is true, just a little at present to take the needed step, but all organization of society involves setting up of rules of behavior, which, of course, interfere and must interfere to some extent with what was formerly considered individual or group liberty."

"What, finally, are the practical constructive steps for most of us?" he asked. "Merely the steps which educated men are taking all the time, keeping informed themselves with the international situation and assisting by conversation, by speaking and by writing, in the formation of an enlightened and progressive public opinion in the United States."

"Science," Dr. Millikan concluded, "and its application have changed the nature of war. They have rendered it more destructive and enormously more costly, so that as the last war showed, the advantages which the victor formerly hoped to win from war have disappeared. Intelligent, rational beings cannot fail to read the handwriting on the wall. War may have survived thus far because it had survival value but it cannot survive long after science has so changed conditions that it no longer has survival value. More sharply now one sees what science has to do with internationalism."

Dollar and Franc Battle in London

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to make the best of both worlds by advocating price lifting while supporting gold currencies. But that this policy would be possible much longer in face of the rocking guilder and the apprehensive Belgian, Swiss and French francs seems doubtful.

Gold countries not only want a unilateral declaration from the British, but speedy action by the conference as a whole declaring loyalty to gold, determination to return currencies to that basis speedily, and desire to uphold the few remaining gold currencies.

After the meeting of the four gold powers only reassuring statements were made officially. Each central bank head declared his institution was fully determined and capable of maintaining the gold standard. Dr. L. J. A. Trip, governor of Netherlands banks, assured his colleagues that his banks had heavy gold reserves and can withstand many attacks.

But such onslaughts as have been recurring since March are manifestly cutting deep into these reserves and one final tidal wave, it is feared, could carry the Dutch off their gold foundation and the other three countries with them.

America Watches Struggle

The United States sits on the sidelines, watching this struggle intently. If events march as rapidly as now appears possible sensational decisions may have to be made by the continentals, perhaps within a week.

The result of the detachment of these final strongholds from gold would be a great intensification of the currency free-for-all. It would be a bitterly ironic episode for a conference called to assist stabilization to witness the destabilization of remaining countries. But it would open the way for a showdown and after a deplorable interim period of conflict force an agreement by all as the only alterative to chaos.

Wheat Delegates Confer

Though delegates follow with rapt attention these swift financial moves, they continue constructively working on specialized problems. Spokesmen of four great wheat-producing countries met again, received no encouragement that Australia will join the 15 per cent crop limitation plan which the other three have united on, and adjourned, hoping that Mr. Stanley M. Bruce ultimately would be able to persuade the Canberra Government to enter. He is exerting every influence to bring the commonwealth and the state governments round to the viewpoint of other great producers.

Perhaps assurances of entry into European markets from importing countries will serve to convince Australia of the advantages of limitation. These market potentialities are now being explored as the second stage in discussion. But the situation is fundamentally in deadlock, with delegates all saying, "We must agree," without discovering the actual basis of agreement.

Ten sugar-producing states, members of the world sugar conference, meeting outside the economic conference and also in different guise within a conference sub-committee, are favorably considering the plan advanced by Dr. Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, for limiting production of sugar to present levels for a period of years. All 10 producers except Santo Domingo are reported to have accepted the plan and Dr. Ferrara is exerting every diplomatic influence to force through limitation which may rescue the depressed sugar producers and return a number of countries to prosperous conditions.

Debt Negotiations Indorsed

Signor Alberto Beneduce of Italy, M. Charles Bonnet of France, and Mr. Alfred Sarasin, president of the governing board of the Swiss National Bank, all agreed with British and American spokesmen favoring new methods of bringing debtors and creditors together. Extensive machinery is not complete, but an organization of creditors to whom private debtors can gain access is the chief result in prospect, as well as the aid of the financial committee of the League of Nations and the Bank for International Settlements to adjust these relations.

Already many drafting committees are at work putting on paper the fundamentals upon which a majority of the conference agree. One of the most interesting is an agreement based on the American monetary resolution that gold reserves behind national currencies will not need to pass 25 per cent in the future instead of the present 40 per cent, and that gold shall henceforth be used only for such reserves and to settle international balances instead of for internal payments.

This agreement is expected to release much gold and strengthen the central bank position of many countries. Such individual stones are building up the foundation wall of ultimate conference unity.

Outdoor Music Festival To Help Welfare Fund

An outdoor music festival will be presented by the Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles, Young Musicians' Orchestra and Vocal Ensemble tonight at the Fens Stadium, on Audubon Road near the Rose Garden. Admission will be free except to reserved seats, for which a charge of 50 cents will be made.

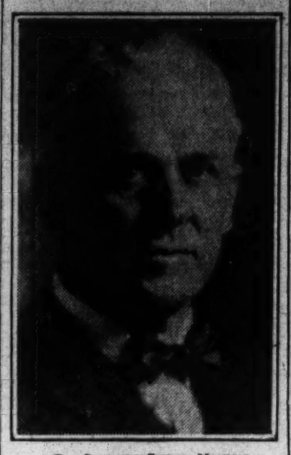
The proceeds from this festival will be turned over to the Boston Welfare Fund. The Boston Park Department, which is conducting the entertainment, is issuing special invitation to attendants to visit the Rose Garden. The concert will start at 8:30. In case of rain, the festival will be postponed until Wednesday evening.

Spanish to See Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Señor Ramón Menendez Pidal, Señor Jose Ortega y Gasset, Dr. Gregorio Marañon, Señor Manuel Pedroza, Señor Estaban Terroba and Señor Roberto Norva Sansantos, widely known Spanish intellectuals, will visit Mexico soon, individually, upon invitation of the Hispanic-American University Interchange Institute.

'Natural Science Takes Profit Out of Warfare'



The Christian Science Monitor
DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

Gov. Ely Vetoes Civil Service And Dry Cleaning Bills

Special Message Stresses Values of Education in Public Jobs

Gov. Joseph B. Ely this morning vetoed two bills; one, an act eliminating educational requirements as a prerequisite to the taking of civil service examinations, and the second, an act authorizing cities and towns to regulate and license the business of dry cleaning and renovating clothing, wearing apparel and household furnishings. The vetoes were contained in special messages read in the House of Representatives.

Referring to the bill dealing with civil service examinations, Governor Ely said: "Under the law as it now stands, for certain positions in the civil service there is provision for high school, college and technical school education or the equivalent. This gives great latitude to the examining board in judging of the real qualifications of the applicant. In a very large number of classifications there are no educational requirements under the present law, but I think it must be clear that for some positions in the civil service there should be special training and special education."

The Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking reported a bill today based on the message of Governor Ely, authorizing savings banks, trust companies, cooperative banks and credit unions to exchange mortgages for bonds in the Federal Home Loan Bank. The legislation was drafted by the committee for the purpose of assisting home owners in danger of losing their property through foreclosure proceedings.

As reported, the bill gives the banking institutions the option of making the exchange. At the hearing of the banking committee Mr. Arthur Guy, Bank Commissioner, expressed the belief that the banks would take advantage of the provisions of the law.

The Senate bill to require every automobile owner to obtain a certificate of title from the registry of motor vehicles was rejected yesterday by the House. A substitute measure offered by Representative Ernest Dean, of Chilmark, eliminating the proposed fee of 50 cents was also refused.

A motion made by Mr. C. F. Nelson Pratt, Representative from Saugus, to suspend the rules to allow the House to refer to the Committee on Banks and Banking a bill to permit the state bank commissioner to declare moratoriums on real estate foreclosures was defeated, and the measure was sent to the rules committee.

The Rules Committee of the House without a dissenting voice yesterday afternoon voted not to suspend the rules to admit at this session order of Mr. Martin Hays, representative from Brighton, directing the House to transmit to the Middlesex Bar Association the evidence in the hearings held by the Judiciary Committee in the ouster proceedings against Judge Arthur P. Stone of the third District Court at East Cambridge.

By a vote of 16 to 8, the Senate refused to advance a bill exempting from attachment by trustee process $15 of an employee's wages.

The Ways and Means Committee reported an order requesting the Public Utilities Commission to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting service charges in domestic gas and electric rate schedules.

Boston Art Notes

Print Show

Although we may find fault with the latitude of choice in the painting exhibitions held in Boston, we can never complain of our share of print exhibitions. In the course of the year we are privileged to see fine impressions of plates, ancient and modern, in abundance. The museums exhibit generously, the galleries supplement. Running currently at Goodman-Walker's is a display of engravings by the great German classic, Albrecht Dürer. The impressions are exceptionally good.

In certain respects nothing has been added to what Dürer said in the graver's art four centuries ago. While the Italians were progressing rapidly with their Renaissance, conveying pictorial ideas in terms of oil and fresco, the Germans expended their best energies on drawing upon copper plates and wood blocks. Many, even most of their paintings were made in terms of the linear medium. The copper plate lent itself far more subtly to delicate design and elaborate ornament than the wood block. Dürer was the one performer who could shed the delicacy of the metal plate upon the wood block.

Dürer's mastery lay in his skill in making a picture upon a plate as though it could be made with metal and no other medium. There is a metallic character, a silvery tone, a ductile quality, in his prints. They gleam, they are clearly articulated. His line is so fine, so tenuous, so adaptable. He maintains its lineal quality, does not try to simulate washes, or tones—he is a purist. Whatever he chooses to portray he translates to the terms of line—features, hair, folds, branches, buildings. The deep, hooked line—"hairpin loop"—takes the place of dark passages of shadow. Dürer had consummate taste, a power of adaptation, an ability to bend everything to his means. He gained by contact with Italians, achieved a certain delicacy, learned to overcome a certain grossness which characterized his native art.

At Goodman-Walker's we may see some of the famous portraits of Melancthon and Erasmus, drawn in Dürer's later days. They are not freighted with detail and yet the imagery is complete. There are some prints of the Little Passion series. There is the Little Horse. D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Helen M. Stein, Ohio.
Mrs. Marie Fisher, New York.
Mrs. Helen H. Williams, Illinois.
Mrs. Elizabeth Oles, California.
Sam Thompson, California.
H. R. Conway, Quebec.
Steward L. Conway, Quebec.
R. W. Conway, Quebec.
C. B. Delvin, Quebec.
R. B. Delvin, Quebec.
Grace B. Delvin, Quebec.
Donald Delvin, Quebec.
Richard A. Delvin, Quebec.
Gladys G. Conway, Quebec.
Mrs. Janet Uts, New York.
Mrs. Mabel P. Miller, Colorado.
Ellen L. Mann, Michigan.
Pearl H. Quanhill, Michigan.
Esther C. Harpold, Ohio.
Mrs. Martha Davis, Michigan.
Graham J. Davis, Michigan.
Victoria Bjorhgren, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Beulah P. Oehring, New York.
Roy M. Harpold, Ohio.
Mrs. Mittie T. Elias, Georgia.
Mrs. A. Troy, England.
Elmo Wasson, Texas.
Mrs. Harry Hector, Florida.
Miss Emily Louise Hector, Florida.
Miss Mildred McGuire, Kansas.
Mrs. Helena C. Gunnison, Washington.
Royal S. Gunnison, Washington.
Mrs. Edna P. Dale, New York.
Miss M. Gordon Fraser, England.
Miss J. A. Stearn, England.
Mrs. Alice Stearn, England.
Mrs. Arthur E. Sanford, New York.
Arthur E. Sanford, New York.
Mrs. F. H. Leslie, Ontario.
F. H. Leslie, Ontario.
Mrs. Susanne K. Norton, New York.
Frances Parker Norton, New York.
Marion H. Blake, New York.
True W. Blake, New York.
Mrs. Ruth T. Knight, Idaho.
Mrs. Suzanne E. Kolodin, New York.
Mrs. G. W. Jacobson, New York.
Miss Norma Jacobsen, New York.
Mrs. Harvey H. Moizer, Illinois.
Harvey H. Moizer, Illinois.
Miss H. Carol Stuis, Illinois.
Walter E. Parce Jr., Texas.
Sum Nung Au-Young, China.
Grace M. Whitney, Oklahoma.
Robert C. Whitney, Oklahoma.
Sylvia L. Dalton, New York.
Mrs. Walter H. Payne, Texas.
Jessie Irons, Indiana.
Beatrice Barber, Massachusetts.
Mrs. John N. Murphy, Massachusetts.
John N. Murphy, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Nellie G. Ladd, Vermont.
Leman A. Ladd, Vermont.
H. Elise Hyde, Massachusetts.
Gordon H. Eldrid, New York.
Mrs. Ruth Eldrid, New York.
Mrs. Edna B. Lenoir, California.
Mrs. A. V. Isler, Texas.
A. V. Isler, Texas.
Miss E. Jean Cordiner, Washington.
Margaret P. Eakins, Nova Scotia.
Charles P. Morse, Pennsylvania.

Research Depicted By Action at the Fair

(Continued from Page 1)

rocks having a fluorescent nature are fastened in place with small cards telling what they are and where they came from. They are illuminated with bright electric lights. Suddenly these are turned off and the rocks appear, glowing out of almost total darkness, being merely illuminated by ultra-violet rays. If the spectator will look up at the top he will see the source of these rays, a long tube, similar to the neon signs used in advertising but a dark, somber purple, giving a barely perceptible light.

Fluorescent Glows

The effect of these ultra-violet rays on the fluorescent rocks is tremendous. If all the glowing beauty one would like to imagine as playing around a mass of crown jewels could be brought into existence it could hardly match the colorful display to be seen here.

One rock is made of great cubes which radiate an intense purple glow. It is called Fluorite and comes from Cumberland, England. Willemite from Franklin, New Jersey, under the ultra-violet rays becomes a glowing green, making it appear like a verdant landscape out of some German fairy tale. A leopard skin glowing under deep purple jungle shadows is suggested by a large slab of Wernerite from Grenville, Canada.

Linger if you will, but there is much still to see. As we move from the fluorescent mineral exhibit a clinking sound is heard. Looking across an aisle a remarkable working model of an oil derrick is drilling away. But that goes into another phase of the exhibit and we shall cover that in the next article.

Rate Hearing on Woodpulp

Hearings to determine the legality of the proposed increased rates on wood pulp, from Boston to midwest points in the United tates, originally scheduled to be held at Hotel Statler, July 10, and then changed to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be held on that date at the Hotel Lenox, it was announced by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

Oregonians Develop New Hybrid Roses

"Jean, Queen of Rosaria," and the "George L. Baker," both deep red, hybrid tea roses, are the latest contributions to horticulture on the part of the Portland (Ore.) Rose Society, organized in 1887 and said to be the oldest of its kind in the United States. Its president, Mr. E. V. Creed, is now in Boston to represent the rose lovers of Portland at the conference of the American Rose Growers Association.

"For you a rose in Portland grows" is the slogan of the society, which has encouraged ever since its inception the cultivation, in all parts of Portland and the surrounding districts, of the rose. The climate is ideal; water abundant; and these conditions, together with the great love for flowers which is evident in the hearts of all, have resulted, Mr. Creed reports, in block after block of houses literally covered with roses; and street after street transformed into a continuous rose garden.

Portland has many wholesale growers of roses, among them one who ships out of the city 500,000 a year. Twenty thousand visitors paid to see the rose exhibition held this year. Both children and adults are enthusiastic members of the society.

Oratory Wins Peale Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A Charles Willson Peale portrait of George Washington has been presented to the University of Georgia by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission as first award in the regional bicentennial oratorical contest won by J. Milton Richardson of Macon.

Visit the Chintz Shop Sale

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CROYDON: 114 North End: 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:

ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cathedral Steps).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 16-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 46 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 34 St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beaumarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PATRICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 25 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 22 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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Teachers Decry False Economy In Education

Federation Seeks to Arouse Public Interest to Aid Future of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27—A major offensive against "false economists" who, it is felt by school leaders, are making the economic slump an excuse for crippling educational facilities of the country, is being planned by delegates here for the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

Educational leaders attending the meeting from all sections of the country yesterday gave much the same testimony relative to influences threatening schools in their home communities. They showed concern for the adoption of some program by the convention of sufficient scope to arouse the public to the peril of "crippling economies."

Speaking for the executive committee of the teachers' federation which held a pre-convention session here today, Miss Selma Borchardt of Washington, D. C., said:

"In many sections of the United States, public education is collapsing before false economy programs. Kindergartens and night schools are being closed in a large number of instances. More alarming, however, is the fact that in New England and some other centers which have long been known for their interest in education, tuition is being charged for high school attendance.

"Such tuition cases are isolated, but they show an alarming trend. In other communities, teachers' salaries are going unpaid; frequent cases have come to public attention where teachers are being boarded about in the homes of their pupils instead of being paid. Under such conditions, public education can scarcely be said to be functioning.

"In the face of all this, our convention will strive to shape a state and national program which will protect our schools from further attacks by economists who, unless they are halted, will thoroughly cripple our educational facilities.

"Our indebtedness and responsibility to childhood cannot be postponed; it cannot be paid in the future. It must be met and paid now. It were better, if necessary, that we bridge the present crisis with bond issues which can be liquidated in years to come. We intend to ask for federal aid for our schools. Surely, education needs and merits financial assistance from the Government just as much as do banks."

The American Federation of Teachers, Miss Borchardt said, is opposed to economy programs sponsored by the National Economy League and other similar groups. She explained:

"We stand for economy. But we want real economy. Our teachers must be regarded as more than classroom functionaries. Crippling the educational facilities of the boys and girls of our land will ultimately prove a very expensive mistake—and a very tragic one."

Norfolk & Western Surplus

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—Norfolk & Western Railroad reports for May a surplus after charges of $1,442,620, compared with $961,283 in May, 1932. For the five months ended May 31, 1933, surplus was $5,165,152 after taxes and charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 4 per cent preferred, to $3.04 a share on the 1,406,483 shares of common, compared with $4,293,704, or $2.78 a common share, in the

Out in the Great Wheat Belt They Found They Couldn't Junk the Horse





Left: The Christian Science Monitor-Ewing Galloway. Right: Keystone-Underwood

THE OLD AND THE NEW—MACHINE AGE CUTS WIDE SWATH IN WESTERN FARM BUT SEES ITS DAY

Closing of Banks In Detroit Termed Plot to 'Get' Ford

Inquiry Witness Charges Wall Street Sought to Get Control

DETROIT June 27 (AP)—A witness charged yesterday that a long-standing Wall Street plot to "strangle" Mr. Henry Ford lay directly behind the closing of two national banks in Detroit. The testimony was given before a one-man grand jury investigating the city's involved banking affairs.

The charge, the most sensational in two weeks of open testimony, was made by Mr. Herbert R. Wilkin, Detroit banker, in detailing his knowledge of affairs leading up to the closing of the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, which, with the First National Bank-Detroit, did not reopen after the Michigan banking holiday.

"Wall Street believed it had a chance, by tying up Ford's deposits in the Michigan banks," declared Mr. Wilkin, to so deplete his working capital that he must deal with them or go broke. "I think they realized that here was the time to finish what they had started. But they were sadly fooled."

Says Funds Withdrawn

Previously in his testimony the witness had startled his hearers with the declaration that $4,000,000 was removed from the two banks before the state-wide holiday was proclaimed Feb. 14. He said two such withdrawals were those of Mrs. James Couzens, wife of the Michigan senator, and the Second National Bank of Houston, Texas.

He also asserted that many checks had been cleared through the Detroit Clearing House after the bank holiday had been declared.

Houston, he said, was the home town of Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He proceeded in testimony to link the failure of the Guardian National Bank, from which he said the money was withdrawn, to obtain a R. F. C. loan with the Houston withdrawals, saying, "When the withdrawals were made, I got the impression we weren't going to get the loan."

In testimony, Mr. Wilkin said he understood Mr. Jones was connected with the Houston bank, but while he was testifying word was received from Mr. Jones himself in Washington, and from officials of the Houston bank, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman had no connections with the Texas institution.

Firmly, and with curt answers, Mr. Wilkin gave his story of what he termed "the Wall Street plot," in questioning by Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecutor, before Judge Harry B. Keidan, sitting as the one-man jury, which is holding public sessions.

Declares Bank Undervalued

Mr. Wilkin, who remained on the stand all day, charged that the assets of the Second National Bank of Saginaw were undervalued by federal bank examiners, and charged it was for the purpose of coöperating with "fellows who wanted the bank back at a price which was not equitable." Most of the Saginaw bank's stock was held by the Guardian group.

The bank finally was purchased by Mr. R. Perry Shorts, director of the new National Bank of Detroit, and a group of associates, Mr. Wilkins saying the price was $400,000. He said their first offer was $140,000 and, after the group went into receivership, they reduced the offer to $54,000. The bank's receiver, however, held out for $500,000 and finally accepted $400,000, Mr. Wilkins testified.

Discussing a trip to Washington, in which he conferred with Mr. F. G. Awalt, then Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Wilkin said Mr. Awalt told him:

"We've been too easy on you birds all over the country. Now, we're going to be tough."

"Did they get tough in any place except Michigan?" asked Judge Keidan.

"I can't find any other place," he said.

"But they were tough here?"

"Yes, sir, plenty tough," said Mr. Wilkin.

Horse Laughs, Mule Hee-Haws At Tractor in the Northwest

Return of Gee and Haw to Washington Farms Declared to Spell a Real Road to Relief—Demand Exceeds Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The recent return of horses to the farm as a measure of economy over the more expensive tractor, may mean a substantial measure of farm relief, according to the theory of Dr. Robert Prior of the State Department of Agriculture and of other farm experts, here.

"The farms of the United States," Dr. Prior said, "were modernized ahead of any economic necessity, and as a result thereof the replacement of horse-drawn machinery by automotive machinery liberated some 25,000,000 acres of farm lands which had previously been used for the production of grain and forage crops for the horse power.

"This land having been put largely into wheat, created an enormous surplus on our domestic markets, so that farmers would be working out one of their principal problems if they returned to horse-drawn machinery."

But will the farmers return permanently and to any great measure to the use of horses? Dr. Prior doubts that they will unless forced by economic necessity. On the other hand, Mr. Fred W. Lewis, secretary of the Washington State Grange, notes many instances where farmers are using the horse from choice and letting their tractors rust. Having given the tractor a trial, the horse is found to be cheaper in initial cost, in maintenance and the horse lasts longer than the tractor. Such comparative economy, according to Mr. Lewis, will appeal to the farmer even in "good times."

The actual difficulty of returning to horses in the Pacific northwest is that there are not enough horses to supply the demand. In this State, while the demand for horses is increasing, the number of horses decreased during 1932 by 6 per cent and 4000 had to be imported from outside the State.

The explanation is that with the influx of farm machinery the production of horses decreased and has not increased again to meet the new demand. "Drive by a farm and you don't see a number of colts as you used to," Mr. Lewis pointed out.

Then the supply of wild horses or Indian "kayuses" that once eked out the horse supply is largely depleted, both here and in Oregon. Even in the country between the Columbia and Yakima Rivers known as "horse heaven" few of the wild breed are left.

Even with the depletion, however, the number of horses in use in this State runs into the substantial figures of 150,000 and 20,000 mules.

Moslem Revolt Laid to Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

step in this direction. Moslems in Chinese Turkestan, an overwhelming majority of the population, have long been impatient with Chinese rulers, and sometimes have turned them out. Nanking's last appointee, Gen. Chin Shu-jen, was said to be incompetent and rapacious, but Nanking had no means of compelling him to resign.

The Moslems endured this rule for some time, and then combined to drive him out with all his officials. A Moslem general, friendly to Soviet Russia, occupied Urumchi, the capital, and had no difficulty in gaining support among the 2,000,000 residents of Sinkiang. For the present, at least, this area of 400,000 square miles, seems to have seceded from the Chinese Republic.

Although Chinese Turkestan first came under Chinese rule in the first century, the region has been overrun for centuries at a time by other invaders, but the Chinese always managed to drive them out eventually. Chinese have administered the district since 1877 without a break until this year. Nanking will not yet admit loss of Sinkiang, and is negotiating with the rebel leaders for restoration of a Chinese administration more satisfactory to the Moslems.

The next few months will probably decide whether the Chinese can regain their control of Sinkiang, or whether the revolt meant a permanent break with China. Economically, Soviet Russia has become predominant in Sinkiang since 1930. Trade with China has declined almost to the vanishing point. It remains to be seen whether future political affiliations also will be established with the Soviet Union.

Stevens Joins Trade Board

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Mr. Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire was sworn in yesterday as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Stevens was appointed by President Roosevelt shortly before Congress adjourned, but only arrived in the capital yesterday. Under the Wilson Administration Mr. Stevens once served as special counsel for the commission.

German Government To Lend 1000 Marks To Young Couples

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Two remarkable conditions, directed to keeping women at home, are attached to the German Government's recently sanctioned scheme, under which advances up to the amount of 1000 marks in each case are made available to help-deserving young couples to start independent homes of their own.

These conditions concern the young wife. She must have been engaged in non-home work in Germany for six months between June 1, 1931, and May 31, 1933. She must have given up such work and undertaken not to accept anything of the kind again so long as her husband is in receipt of more than 125 marks monthly, and so long as any portion remains unspent of the Government's advance.

The advance itself is to be made in kind. It is to be free of interest, and its capital amount is to be repaid in monthly installments of 1 per cent. It can only be used to procure furniture and other house equipment.

Board Queries British Control Of Suez Company

Methods Proposed to Even Britain's Holdings Of 176,000 Shares

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Means by which the British Government may exercise a control in the Suez Canal Company, comparable to its large financial interest, were discussed by Sir Arnold Wilson at the last meeting of the Joint East African Board.

The British Government holds more than 176,000 shares in the Suez Canal Company, yet by the statutes of the company no shareholder is allowed to have more than 10 votes. Thus the possession of 250 shares entitles the shareholder to an equal voting power with the British Government.

Several methods had been proposed, Sir Arnold said, to alter such an anomalous state of affairs. One way would be for the British Government to distribute shares in parcels of 250 to trustees, who would form a voting block of 706 trustees with 10 votes each. It had been proposed some years ago that the various units forming the British Empire should purchase blocks of shares from the British Government so that the Empire would have effective control of the company.

Sir Arnold drew a comparison between the Suez and Panama Canals. At present, he said, the Suez Canal charges of 6 gold francs a ton were some 40 per cent higher at the current rate of the dollar than those of the Panama Canal. Yet the latter cost twice as much to maintain and had cost 2½ times as much to build. The difference between them was that the Panama Canal was run as a public utility company, while the Suez Canal was run for private profit.

During the last 10 years nearly 70 per cent of the gross receipts of the Suez Canal Company had been distributed as dividends. Too high a price was being exacted for services rendered. At present not more than 10 per cent of ships going to Australia go through it, as compared with 25 per cent six years ago.

There Is Every Reason to Anticipate your Fall Housekeeping Needs *NOW*— Before Prices Rise More!

The new national policies and laws to eliminate unfair business practices will also raise prices substantially.

Higher prices are no longer a matter of prophecy. They have already taken place at wholesale, and very soon will be reflected in retail prices. You should, as far as possible, anticipate your future needs now. The following facts substantiate this statement:

BLANKETS which sold at $9.50 in 1929, went down to $4.50 in 1932. Their present price is $5 and this fall they will undoubtedly be $8.

• • •

CANDLEWICK BEDSPREADS that sold in 1929 at $10, declined to $4.95 in 1932, are now $5.50 and will be at least $8 by October.

• • •

TABLE DAMASKS that sold in 1929 for $12, went to $6 in 1932. They are now $6.50 and will be $9 very soon.

• • •

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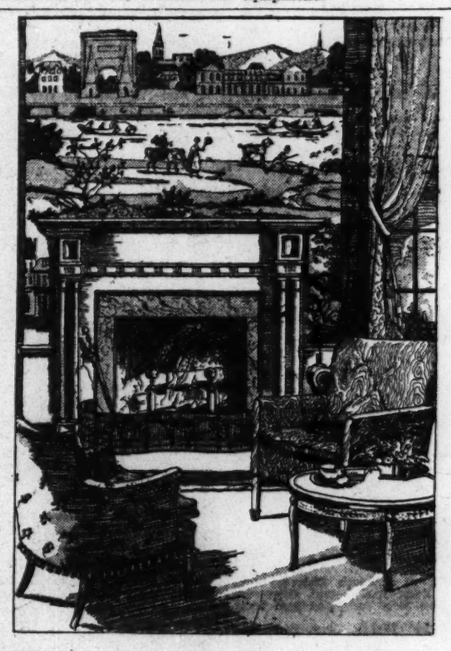
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Vines Advances After a Four-Set Wimbledon Tilt

Mrs. Moody Scores 6—0, 6—0 Victory Over Mrs. MacReady, England

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 27 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., defending his Wimbledon tennis title, today advanced to the third round with a four-set victory 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1 over A. T. England, unranked British player.

David N. Jones, former Columbia star and now at Cambridge, followed Vines and Clayton Lee Burwell into the third round with a 9—7, 6—4, 6—4 victory over H. E. Weatherall, unranked Englishman. Burwell gained his third-round bracket at the expense of Henk Timmer, Holland Davis Cup player who retired because of the heat with the set score 1—6, 7—5.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, one of the British favorites, eliminated the veteran Frenchman, Jacques B. Brugnon, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0 in another second-round feature.

Lester R. Stoefen, giant California youngster playing his first tournament at Wimbledon, defeated the Japanese champion, Ryosuke Nunoi, in a five-set struggle 9—7, 2—6, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2.

William L. Breese, former Harvard player, was eliminated in the second round by Ruki Miki of Japan, 6—2 6—2, 6—1.

Peggy Scriven, twelfth ranked English player who created a sensation by winning through a strong field to the French title a few weeks ago, inaugurated play in women's singles with a 7—5, 7—5, victory over Josane Sigart of Belgium.

Vines had his hands full for a time with the 24-year-old Lancashire player, England at one time leading 5—3 in games with the sets at one-all, but once he got under full steam Vines had little trouble.

His own errors in the second and third sets were largely responsible for his losses there and even the well-bred English crowd laughed at some of the ridiculous shots he made.

The other tall Californian, Stoefen, also was in an erring mood as he met the delicately stroking Nunoi and in the end it was his superior stamina which meant victory. He made many mistakes, even in winning the first and third sets and often failed to keep his cannonball service within bounds, either double faulting or being forced to an easy service ball Nunoi had no trouble placing out of his reach.

With the set score in his favor Stoefen played wisely in letting Nunoi tire himself in the fourth and then came back to play the best tennis of the match in overwhelming the Japanese star.

Keith Gledhill kept pace with his fellow Californians as he defeated the coming Australian star, Adrian K. Quist, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, again had a fight on his hands with Martin, Legeay, low-ranked French player, but won 6—2, 6—8, 6—0, 6—1.

Gledhill did very well against the little 20-year-old Australian in winning without the loss of a set. Gledhill was finding the corners while Quist was missing them, but it was easily apparent who was the better player.

Gledhill will have a stern test in the next round as he is bracketed with Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, finalist against Vines last year.

Jones was not too convincing in defeating H. G. Weatherall, but Burwell had a walkover from Timmer.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. today opened defense of her Wimbledon singles title with a smashing victory over Mrs. J. P. Macready, veteran British player, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Moody had the galleries gasping at the brilliance of her shots as she ran out her match against Mrs. Macready in just 17 minutes. She was the same brilliant champion Wimbledon knew last year and the margin of her victory increased the odds in favor of her taking her sixth Wimbledon title to tie the record of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, her predecessor, as No. 1 of the world. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championship
Men's Singles—First Round

Baron de Kehrling, Hungary, defeated Donald M. Frame, United States, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

G. P. Hughes, England, defeated Pierre Grandguilliot, Egypt, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Henri Cochet, France, defeated H. S. Burrows, England, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated H. C. Nimes, England, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0.

Ryosuke Nunoi, Japan, defeated T. E. Giasen, England, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Ruki Miki, Japan, defeated R. K. Tinkler, England, 11—9, 6—1, 8—6.

Second Round

Clayton Lee Burwell, United States, defeated Henk Timmer, Holland, 1—6, 7—5, retired.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States, defeated A. T. England, England, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

David N. Jones, United States, defeated H. E. Weatherall, England, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England, defeated Jacques B. Brugnon, France, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 6—0.

H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated G. Fisher, Switzerland, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Daniel Prenn, Germany, defeated E. M. D. Vanderspar, England, 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

G. P. Hughes, England, defeated R. J. Ritchie, England, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Giorgio de Stefani, Italy, defeated D. H. Williams, England, 6—2, 6—3, 11—9.

Ruki Miki, Japan, defeated W. L. Breese, United States, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Lester R. Stoefen, United States, defeated Ryosuke Nunoi, Japan, 9—7, 2—6, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill, United States, defeated Adrian K. Quist, Australia, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2.

Jack C. Crawford, Australia, defeated Martin Legeay, France, 6—2, 6—8, 6—0, 6—1.

Henri Cochet, France, defeated C. R. D. Tuckey, England, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated S. W. Harris, England, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Women's Singles—First Round

Margaret C. Scriven, England, defeated Josane Sigart, Belgium, 7—5, 7—5.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States, defeated Mrs. J. P. Macready, England, 6—0, 6—0.

Mme. René Mathieu, France, defeated Joan Ingram, England, 6—1, 6—2.

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Prep Schoolboys Competing Off The Beverly Yacht Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 27—After sending President Roosevelt off on his New England cruise, Marion yachtsmen welcomed early this week trios of boys from 19 preparatory schools in the east and south in the fifth interscholastic yachting championship for the cup given two years ago by President Clifford D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union. Eighteen of the 19 sailed a preliminary race each on Monday in two divisions to be followed by four more in which the missing crew, Hotchkiss, which was delayed by a late commencement, will compete.

The three crews scoring the highest number of points in the two divisions will qualify for the finals. The races on the first day were sailed in light to moderate airs over a five-mile windward and leeward course off the Beverly Yacht Club in Buzzard's Bay, near the lower entrance to the Cape Cod Canal. Kent School crew of Kent, Conn., with Thomas A. Potter of Lake Forest, Ill., and Jamestown, R. I., won the start in the first division, but St. George's of Newport, R. I., skippered by Ethan A. H. Sims, a son of Admiral Sims, and Tabor of this port with Frank B. Jewett of Vineyard Haven at the helm were always threatening, and were less than two minutes astern at the finish.

In the second division E. D. Fullerton Jr. of Dedham, who won the championship last year for St. Marks School of Southboro, Mass., once more showed his ability and familiarity with local conditions, by leading from the start, having a margin of more than three minutes at the leeward mark. In the thrash to the finish Belmont Hill of Belmont, Mass., captained by Richard Howe, a son of Headmaster Howe, came up from astern and was only a trifle over a minute behind at the finish, with Lawrenceville of Lawrenceville, N. J., a good third. The summary:

First Division—First Race

School	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.	Points
Kent	2	07	21	9¼
St. George's	2	08	28	8
Tabor	2	08	46	7
Hackley	2	09	42	6
Deerfield	2	10	33	5
Storm King	2	10	52	4
Pomfret	2	11	01	3
Westminster	2	11	14	2
Loomis	2	11	25	1

Second Division—First Race

School	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.	Points
St. Mark's	1	52	44	9¼
Belmont Hill	1	54	02	8
Lawrenceville	1	56	28	7
St. Paul's	1	56	34	6
Choate	1	57	25	5
Morristown	1	59	41	4
Adirondack-Fla	2	00	28	3
Taft	2	00	44	2
Roxbury	2	06	31	1

Senators Two Full Games in Front Of World Champions

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	42	23	.646
New York	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	33	29	.532
Cleveland	33	34	.493
Chicago	32	34	.485
Detroit	32	34	.485
Boston	26	41	.388
St. Louis	25	43	.368

Results June 26

Boston 13, St. Louis 5.
Washington 3, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 2
New York at Detroit, postponed.

A two-run rally in the eighth inning yesterday gave the Washington Senators their eighth successive victory in the American League baseball race and widened the distance between themselves and the second-place Yankees to two full games. It was Washington's fifteenth triumph in 16 games. The Cleveland Indians were the victims, 4 to 3. The Senators jumped on Oral Hildebrand, young Cleveland right-hander, in the second inning for two runs, driving him to the showers. Willis Hudlin was pitching when they scored their tying and winning runs in the eighth. Alvin Crowder pitched for the Senators until the eighth and was the winning boxman. Joe Kuhl drove across two runs with a homer.

Big Jim Peterson was the shining light as the Philadelphia Athletics defeated Chicago yesterday, 8 to 2. The rangy right-hander relieved Tony Freitas in the second inning and held the White Sox to five scattered hits and no runs in eight innings. The Athletics batted Wyatt out of the box in the second inning and continued their attack on Joe Heving. Roger Cramer led the 14-hit attack with three out of five. McNair and Higgins hit triples. Jimmy Dykes made three of Chicago's 10 safeties.

The Boston Red Sox found their batting eyes again yesterday, beating the St. Louis Browns by 13 to 5. They pounded out 15 hits off three pitchers and were always out in front. Gordon Rhodes pitched most of the game for the Red Sox, starring at bat as well as in the box with four hits in five trips to the plate. Johnny Hodapp hit a home run for Boston, while Burns and Campbell did likewise for St. Louis. The victory put the Sox 1½ games ahead of the Browns in their battle for seventh place. The scores by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4	9	1
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	9	0

Batteries—Crowder, Russell and Sewell; Hildebrand, Hudlin and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 59m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—	8	14	0
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	10	1

Batteries—Freitas, Peterson and Madjeski; Wyatt, Heving, Gregory and Grube. Winning pitcher—Peterson. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Kolls and Dinneen. Time—1h. 50m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	3—	13	15	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—	5	9	0

Batteries—Rhodes, Welch and Ferrell; McDonald, Stiles, Hebert and Shea. Winning pitcher—Rhodes. Losing pitcher—McDonald. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 9m.

Harridge Names Team For All-Star Contest

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—A team with a collective batting average of .318 to date, exclusive of the five pitchers, was named last night by President William Harridge to represent the American League against the National League's stars in baseball's game of the century at Comiskey Park July 6.

The squad of 18 players, which will be directed by Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, and his assistants, Eddie Collins and Arthur Fletcher, includes every one of the standouts in the judgment of the 500,000 fans who voted in the nation-wide poll. Following is Harridge's list:

Infielders—Lou Gehrig, New York; Charles Gehringer, Detroit; Joe Cronin, Washington; Jimmy Dykes, Chicago; Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia, and Tony Lazzeri, New York.

Outfielders—Al Simmons, Chicago; Babe Ruth, New York; Earl Averill, Cleveland; Ben Chapman, New York, and Sam West, St. Louis.

Catchers—Bill Dickey, New York, and Rick Ferrell, Boston.

Pitchers—Bob Grove, Philadelphia; Vernon Gomez, New York; Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland; Oral Hildebrand, Cleveland, and Alvin Crowder, Washington.

Bowling Halts West Indies

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—England test match team, somewhat weak in its own batting, bowled devastatingly against West Indies yesterday in the first of three test matches to take six wickets from the visitors for only 55 runs at close of play. Scores were: England, 296; West Indies, 55 for six. The match began Saturday before King George at Lord's, with rain halting play after England had scored 43 for no wickets. Play was resumed yesterday on a soft pitch, but the rain held off. English wickets fell rather cheaply until L. Ames went to the wickets to withstand the best of the tourists' bowling and roll up 83 runs, not out. George Headley, "Black Bradman" of the visitors, was no match against the English bowling and lost his wicket for only 13 runs, and at that was "high gun" for West Indies.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	22	.639
St. Louis	37	26	.587
Pittsburgh	35	30	.538
Chicago	33	34	.493
Boston	30	35	.462
Brooklyn	28	33	.459
Cincinnati	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	40	.394

Results June 26

All games postponed.

Huskies Beat World Mark

SEATTLE, June 27 (AP)—The University of Washington coast champion rowing crew was timed over the 2000-meter course yesterday in 6m. 20s., a mark 8.2s. better than the world record set by the Italian eight at the Olympics last year. The Huskies were sent speeding over the course by Coach Al Ulbrickson in their final trial before leaving for Long Beach, Calif., for the national regatta, July 7 and 8.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	50	27	.649
New Orleans	41	34	.547
Birmingham	41	36	.532
Chattanooga	39	35	.527
Nashville	39	37	.513
Atlanta	37	40	.481
Knoxville	30	44	.405
Little Rock	25	49	.338

Results June 26

Birmingham 1, Knoxville 0.

Minnesota Star Scores Surprise In Merion Tennis

Stesin Defeats Ray, Harvard, in Intercollegiate Play After Two Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 27—The annual classic for college tennis stars, the United States intercollegiate championship, celebrated its fiftieth year yesterday when 97 players, representing 44 institutions of learning, began the singles play on the grass courts of The Merion Cricket Club.

With so many of its stars of previous years, Keith Gledhill, Clifford S. Sutter, David N. Jones, Clayton Lee Burwell, and Donald M. Frame, now competing at Wimbledon, the performances of their successors naturally were aimed at the highest honors, and though the play of the afternoon was abruptly halted when a storm of rain drowned the courts, enough had been accomplished to indicate that the play of the week will be of the most brilliant sort.

Jack P. Tidball of the University of California, at Los Angeles, leading seeded player, was halted in his battle with William E. Weld of Hamilton, and S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, the Harvard captain was also unable to complete his second-round match, both having byes. But the balance of the seeded players all saw action, and the first and part of the second round was completed. The others in order were Karl F. Kamrath, Texas, Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, Martyn Buxby, Texas, Albert Horton 3d, Williams, the new Eastern intercollegiate champion, Ensign C. E. Loughlin, now a full fledged naval officer, though still eligible to represent the United States Naval Academy, under the rules, Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, and Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina. All of these have seen previous action in the event, with the exception of Horton, whose meteoric rise brings him to Merion for the first time.

John F. Ray, No. 2 Harvard player, was the victim of the only surprise result of the day. A powerful young player from St. Paul, Martin J. Stesin, representing University of Minnesota, a new entrant in the tournament, battled against Ray for two hours in the morning, and finally came through victor, by a score of 6—3, 2—6, 7—5. It was his first visit East and his first essay on grass, but his power proved to be too great to be overcome by the superior skill of the Cambridge (Mass.) player. He had not even been listed in his native section, but displayed walloping power that may bring him well up into the rounds. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Martyn Buxby, Texas, defeated Francis Moore, Abilene Christian College, 6—0, 6—0.

James Krautblatter, Loyola, won from William R. Thompson, Washington & Jefferson, by default.

Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated Lieut. Edson Schull, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—2.

Paul Scherer, University of Minnesota, defeated Edward A. Henry, Georgetown, 6—1, 6—1.

William G. Foulke 2d, Princeton, defeated W. J. Kane, St. Joseph's, 6—1, 6—1.

Frederick Roll, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Albert Kipfer, New York University, 6—1, 6—0.

G. Huntington Hartford, Harvard, defeated Merrill Wagner, Westchester State Teachers, 6—0, 6—3.

Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, defeated Henry B. Hartzler, Pennsylvania State, 6—1, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina, defeated Kendall H. Cram, Tulane, 6—3, 7—5.

Paul A. Hadley, Swarthmore, defeated Charles R. Marks, Long Island, 7—5, 11—13, 6—3.

John DeK. Bowen, University of Virginia, defeated Edward Steele, Dickinson, 6—2, 6—3.

Bernard T. Welsh, Duke, defeated Louis W. Flaccus Jr., Haverford, 6—4, 7—5.

Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, defeated S. E. Hamilton Jr., Cornell, 6—4, 6—0.

Julian W. Wishik, Columbia, defeated Herbert Oritzky, Albright, 8—6, 5—7, 6—1.

Robbins Chadil, Southern California, defeated Edward Brodin, Temple, 6—7, 6—3.

Hal Surface, University of Texas, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, 6—3, 7—5.

Karl F. Kamrath, University of Texas, defeated Stuart Taylor, University of Virginia, 6—1, 6—4.

J. Upshur Moorhead, Yale, defeated Lawrence Meyers, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Hugh F. Quinn Jr., St. Joseph's, 6—3, 6—2.

Martin J. Stesin, University of Minnesota, defeated John F. Ray, Harvard, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Herman Block, Pennsylvania State, 6—0, 6—2.

William S. Reese, Georgia Tech, defeated Eugene F. Hogenauer, Haverford, 6—4, 6—0.

Paul W. Peavy Jr., Colgate, won from Raymond Hoffman, Albright, by default.

Leonard Hartman, Columbia, defeated David B. Morgan Jr., North Carolina, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Ensign C. E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, defeated Richard I. Rossheim, Williams, 6—4, 6—4.

Phillip Castlin, Southern California, defeated John D. Talbot, Wesleyan, 9—7, 6—0.

William Condon, Cornell, defeated Lawrence C. Ehrhardt, Fordham, 6—3, 6—4.

William Rosenberg, Dickinson, won from Lewis D. Carson, Michigan Normal, by default.

Joseph MacF. Case, University of Pennsylvania, won from Walter A. Smigel, Case, by default.

John P. Higgins, Duke, defeated Leonard Straus, Rutgers, 6—2, 6—2.

Allan W. Swayze, New York University, defeated Lieut. Royal Reynolds, United States Military Academy, 9—7, 6—2.

Clifford H. Kanengiser, Syracuse, won from W. Price Colvin, Loyola, by default.

Second Round

Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, defeated Midshipman William Kimmel, United States Naval Academy, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Charles W. Brittius, University of Minnesota, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated William G. Mundy, Yale, 6—2, 7—5.

Donald Morrison, University of Virginia, defeated Nelson Green, Penn State, 6—1, 6—0.

Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton, won from H. W. Smith, Dartmouth, by default.

Buxby won from Krautblatter by default.

Husted won from Hartford, 7—5, 6—3.

Hartman won from Peavy by default.

Swayze won from Kanengiser by default.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated R. P. Hastings, Yale, 6—1, 6—3.

John McGlinn, North Carolina, won from Howard Tompkins, Colgate, by default.

Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, defeated Julius Axelrod, University of Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—0.

Egbert J. Miles, Yale, defeated Midshipman J. F. Mann, United States Naval Academy, 6—2, 6—0.

Sterling B. Williams, University of Texas, defeated J. Bishop Davis, Williams, 6—1, 6—1.

Parker and Son Win Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I. June 27—Don M. Parker and son, Brewster, won the father and son's golf championship of the New York State Golfer Association, yesterday, on the links of the Garden City Golf Club, with the brilliant net card of 66. They had 14 par holes on their card and finished four strokes better than G. J. Gillespie and G. J. Gillespie Jr. of the Oakland Golf Club. Parker is the president of the N. Y. G. A. John D. Chapman and his son Richard of the Greenwich Country Club and Alfred S. Bourne and his son Kenneth of the Garden City Golf Club tied for best gross prize with cards of 78.

Nassau C. C. Team Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

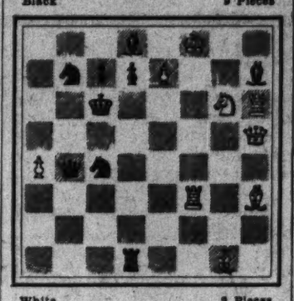
NEW YORK, June 27—Nassau Country Club is the champion of the Long Island Women's Inter-Club Golf League for 1933. During the season, which ended yesterday, the Nassau women scored 15 points. Salisbury Country Club finished second with 12½ points, while the Piping Rock Club was third with 12. The Cherry Valley Club won the Class B, Section 1, title, with 22½ points; while the Pomonok Country Club won the Class B, Section 2, title, with 23 points. Cherry Valley and Pomonok will now play off for the Class B title.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1525
By E. Foschini

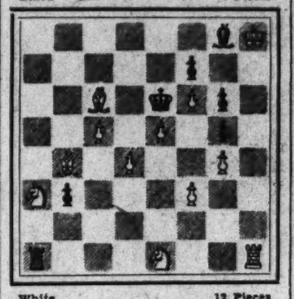
Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Skakbladet, 1932)

Problem No. 1526
By K. S. Howard

Black 7 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Die Schwalbe, 1932-III)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1523. B-B6

No. 1524.

1.	P-R8(B)	BxB
2.	R-Kt7	
1.	———	B-Q
2.	R-Kt4	
1.	———	B other
2.	K, R, B, or P xB	

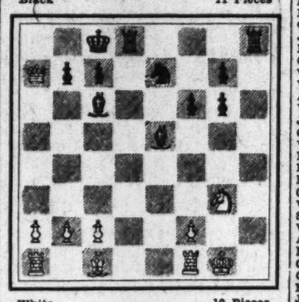
End-Game No. 153. White wins: 1 P-K5, QPxP; 2 R-R4, P-KR3; 3 RxP, Kt-Q3; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, QxKt; 5 R-R8ch, KxR; 6 Q-R8ch, K-Kt; 7 B-R7ch, K-R; 8 B-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 9 Q-R7 mate.

End-Games

Here is one of the most beautiful of all endings. The position below arose in a game between Schiffers and Tschigorin. Black (Tschigorin) wins magnificently. Unfortunately, the ever-brilliant Tschigorin missed the forced mate!

End-Game No. 154

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

P. S. Milner-Barry, former Cambridge player, has won the championship of the City of London Chess Club. R. P. Michell was second, with George A. Thomas, whose private property the club championship has been of late, third. Winter was decidedly out of form, coming in thirteenth of 15.

On St. Patrick's Day, Dublin and Cork played a 14-board intercity match, the former winning, 7½-6½.

"Modern Chess Openings"

David McKay Company, 604-608 South Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna., has just undertaken the American edition of "Modern Chess Openings," which is listed at $1.50. Familiarly known as M. C. O., it is an invaluable and unique handbook to modern chess openings, and as such is a necessary source of reference and practical authority to the serious and occasionally serious chess player. Since the fourth edition appeared in 1925, many new openings have become popular; thus the fifth edition, "completely revised by P. W. Sergeant, R. C. Griffith, and M. E. Goldstein," reveals many "hyper-modern" openings as merely modern, and at the same time helps the puzzled amateur to see his way clear in a maze of "irregular" defenses.

In adopting Alekhine's Defense, Black usually hopes to profit by ill-advised center pawn advances on White's part. But in the game below, from the Budapest tournament of last April, in which Rethy placed second, Black is unable to weaken White's center bold, and loses as a result.

Alekhine's Defense

Rethy White	Pikler Black	Rethy White	Pikler Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	13 P-Kt4	PxP
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	14 PxP	BxP
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	15 P-B5	BxQKt
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 QxB	Kt-Q4
5 P-B4	PxP	17 B-QKt5	Q-K2
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	18 B-Kt5	P-B3
7 B-K3	B-B4	19 PxP	PxP
8 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 BxKt	KtPxB
9 B-K2(a)		21 Kt-K5	PxKt(e)
	B-KKt5(b)	22 BxQ	KtxB
10 Castles	Q-Q2	23 R-R8ch	K-Q2(f)
11 QKt-Q2		24 PxPch	Kt-Q4
	Castles(c)	25 R-B7ch	K-K
12 P-QR3	P-QR4(d)	26 RxRch	Resigns

(a) Perhaps 9 P-QR3, preventing B-QKt5ch, is, as Tartakower might say, more precise.

(b) 9 . . B-QKt5ch, and if 10 QKt-Q2, BxKtch; 11 QxB, Q-K2; or if 10 Kt-B3, Q-Q2 looks more promising. Black has two possibilities of breaking White's P front: at QB4 or KB3. Neither is feasible in the game as played.

(c) The fact that White can advance his pawns advantageously on the Q side, gaining time later because of the position of the black knights, makes this move questionable, and leads one to the conclusion that Black would have done better to exchange his KB on his ninth move.

(d) Hardly effective, as White proceeds with his Q side attack regardless. But Black has no obvious systematic defense or play. 12 . . P-B3, for example, is not very promising after 13 P-QKt4, and if PxP; 14 P-Kt5!

(e) Otherwise mate!

(f) Not 23 . . . K-Kt2; 24 R-Kt6ch and 25 Q mates!

Here is a game played by Bogoljubow and Dr. Tarrasch at Monaco last February. The 71-year-old German allows his opponent two bishops, a slight advantage which Bogoljubow skillfully converts into victory.

Ruy Lopez

Bogoljubow White	Tarrasch Black	Bogoljubow White	Tarrasch Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 RxRch	QxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 P-KKt4	B-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 Q-B5	P-R3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	26 B-K5	Q-Q8
5 Castles	KtxP	27 P-KB4	QxQ
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	28 BxQ	K-B3(e)
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	29 P-R5	B-Q
8 PxP	B-K3	30 P-KB4	P-R4
9 P-B3	B-K2	31 K-B2	B-K3
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	32 K-B3	B-B
11 B-B2	P-B4	33 B-Kt6ch	K-K3
12 PxPep	KtxP(dis)	34 B-B5ch	K-B3
13 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q3(a)	35 B-Q3	P-B5(d)
14 QKt-Q4	KtxKt	36 B-Kt6ch	K-K3
15 KtxKt	P-B4(b)	37 B-B5ch	K-K3
16 KtxB	QxKt	38 K-K3	Kt-K
17 R-K	Q-B2	39 K-Q4	Kt-Q3
18 B-B4	QR-Q	40 KxP	KtxB
19 B-B7	QR-K	41 PxKt	K-Q3
20 Q-B3	B-Q	42 P-R3	K-K
21 B-Q6	RxRch	43 K-K6	Resigns
22 RxR	R-K		

(a) A better continuation appears to be 13 . . B-Kt5; and if 14 Q-Q3, Kt-K5.

(b) Black gives up his QB needlessly. Better 15 . . B-KKt5.

(c) And now White's two bishops give him an appreciable advantage.

(d) Or 35 . . . P-KR3; 36 B-B7, P-R3; 37 PxP, PxP, and the White K enters the enemy field via Q4. Perhaps Black's 30 . . . P-R4 was unnecessary, but sooner or later White compels Black to advance his pawns, allowing the K to penetrate.

Yale's Golf Team Leading for Title At Williamsville

Intercollegiate Golf Championship Standing

Yale University	304
University of Texas	313
University of Michigan	316
University of Notre Dame	316
Dartmouth College	321
Georgia School of Technology	322
Princeton University	324
Colgate University	325
University of Dayton	326
Georgetown University	327
Rollins College	330
Cornell University	337

By the Associated Press

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., June 27—With Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., shooting one of the finest rounds of the day, the Yale University golf team yesterday started the defense of its title by outdistancing the field in the first 18 holes of medal play of the thirty-seventh annual United States intercollegiate golf tournament. Yale had a four-man aggregate score of 304, while University of Texas was second with 313.

Noyes started his team off with a 73, which, one over par, placed him in a four-way tie for medal honors, and then H. Law Weatherwax of Albany contributed a 76, and Richmond Gray of Richmond, Va., turned in a 77. Oliver McC. Transue of Hartville, Ohio, with a 78, completed the four-man scores.

John E. Parker Jr., captain, ran into trouble from the start with his 85 and M. P. Warner's 83 were not recorded. Eighteen more holes will be played and the low four-man aggregate for the 36 holes will determine the championship.

The University of Texas's four-man team played consistent golf. Jack W. Tinnin of Paris, Texas, and Edward White, of Bonham, had 77's, while Richard A. Snider of Dublin, and John H. Payne, of Austin, had 79 and 80, respectively. The summary:

John L. Banks, Notre Dame	36	37	73
Don Nittinger, U. S. C.	34	39	73
Henry J. Kowal, Colgate	34	39	73
Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Yale	35	38	73
Berries Moore Jr., Georgia Tech	38	36	74
Neil White, U. S. C.	36	39	75
Joseph P. Lynch, Georgetown	37	39	76
John D. St. Clair, Williams	38	38	76
H. Law Weatherwax, Yale	37	39	76
Rodney Bliss, Cornell	37	39	76
Richmond Gray, Yale	38	39	77
C. T. Birch, Dartmouth	38	39	77
Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech	36	41	77
Edward White, Texas	39	38	77
Jack W. Tinnin, Texas	40	37	77
Charles C. Galvin, Harvard	38	39	77
Maurice Hankinson, Oklahoma	39	38	77
Clarence Markham, Michigan	41	37	78
John Fischer, Michigan	39	39	78
Richard Paxton, Ashland	39	39	78
Isaac Merrill, Rollins	37	41	78
Oliver McC. Transue, Yale	38	40	78
James H. Powers Jr., Lafayette	39	39	78
Richard A. Snider, Texas	39	40	79
G. S. Graham, Princeton	38	41	79
Walter Rothenberg, Lafayette	38	41	79
W. G. Samanchik, Colgate	39	40	79
A. H. Hicks, Dartmouth	40	39	79
Vincent Fehlig, Notre Dame	38	42	80
John H. Payne, Texas	40	40	80
George Davis, Michigan	40	40	80
William N. Cox, Notre Dame	43	37	80
Hugh Wall Jr., Dayton	38	42	80
Edwin Dayton, Michigan	39	41	80
Nelson Ruddy, Dayton	41	39	80
Clifford Hamant, Dayton	39	42	81
W. F. Marks, Princeton	42	39	81
S. R. Ryder, Dartmouth	39

Government Joins Campaign on Rackets

(Continued from Page 1)

its whole field force at the task of cleaning up racketeering within its jurisdiction. Workers have been ordered in at least 20 cities to spare no effort in routing out violators of federal laws.

For some time, though, the department has been extending its work to take in not only prohibition, internal revenue, income tax, and mail laws, but also infringements of those statutes relating to gem, drug, and alien smuggling, and gang domination of labor unions and produce markets. It is in this last activity that the Government expects to accomplish much toward stamping out the whole evil. It already has had considerable success in securing indictments against racketeers in the fish and poultry trade in New York City.

The Kansas City encounter, in which sub-machine guns killed a total of four officers of the law, has led authorities in a number of cases to supply police with similar weapons so that the illegal possessors of these instruments of warfare can be met on an even footing.

Mr. Cummings, however, seems to have seen a little deeper into the problem, for he has announced that one of the first moves in his fight will be to find out how outlaws obtain these guns.

The full-sized machine gun, such as was used commonly in the World War, is made and sold, supposedly, for military and police purposes only. No one without military or police authority is supposed to be able to purchase them, even from private manufacturers.

The sub-machine gun, a smaller weapon, operated automatically but held against the shoulder like a rifle, likewise is supposedly denied to any but those with legitimate needs. Although used by the Marine Corps, these guns have become more commonly associated with the gangster, as they have met effectively his desire for a rapid-shooting gun for "close-in" fighting, or rather close-in "firing," on unprepared and often innocent victims.

Obviously, it is suggested, by depriving gunmen and would-be gunmen of these weapons, their effectiveness could be eliminated to a large degree without at the same time endangering the police.

Must Be Protected

Although less concrete than the Justice Department plans, the recent announcement of President Roosevelt that the newly organized trade associations "must be protected from the racketeers who invade organizations of both employers and workers," is taken as a forewarning of administrative initiative along these lines.

It is pointed out that inasmuch as the President has included in his program consideration of every major national problem it is logical to assume that he will give the crime situation more than passing thought. Organization of a "super" secret service under his supervision is held by many to be a possibility.

The industrial recovery, farm adjustment, and securities control legislation includes authority to act against the underworld of business on a broader scale than ever before. Already the Department of Agriculture has come into conflict with racketeering in the milk industry in Chicago. In an effort to provide a higher return to dairy farmers an agreement regulating distribution of milk has been arranged. Gangster interference with this program, as is threatened, will meet with powerful and unrelenting opposition.

The Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Labor, and other executive units will be equally alert in guarding against corruption and hoodlum meddling in any of the various parts of the general recovery program.

Federal influence in the fight to end bomb and machine gun rule also is felt in the activities of federal grand juries in the large cities, many of which are engaged in independent investigations of the racket situation in their jurisdictions.

Most of the direct responsibility of administering criminal law, however, still rests with the states, and the Government, even though it can find ways in which to extend its authority in times of need, does not intend to encroach upon states' rights, or to burden itself with their responsibilities.

Possible repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, contrary to some pronouncements, the capital has been reminded, promises no relief from the racketeer-gangster problem.

Seek to Levy Toll

"It is to be anticipated," Mr. Cummings said recently, "and indeed it has already become apparent, that the bootlegging interests will seek to levy a toll on the manufacture and distribution of legal beer." The same will happen, students of the situation advise, in the case of hard liquors.

Mr. William D. Mitchell, shortly before leaving office as United States Attorney-General, said: "If national prohibition is abolished we may awake to the fact that we no longer have that alibi for crime conditions. The organized criminal racket and organized criminal activities in our large cities have spread out to a point where the abolition of illicit traffic in liquor will make only a dent in the activities and revenues of organized crime."

Officials of the National Association of Credit Men further warn that greater effort is needed to stamp out the type of racketeering which invades their field, in view of the transferring into this field of the activities of many former liquor racketeers.

Even the Crusaders, militant wet organization, which has urged repeal as a means of eliminating crime, realizes that actually repeal would necessitate unusual protective measures and has added to its activities a campaign to fight the "gangster and his political ally."

The National Association of Credit men, mentioned above, however by its record of 2693 indictments and 1403 convictions in commercial fraud cases in the past eight years, indicates how effective a concerted national drive of this kind can be.

Cases in Point

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—A general sessions court grand jury yesterday returned an indictment charging Lottie K. Coll, widow of the slain gangster, Vincent Coll, with violation of the Sullivan anti-firearms law as a felony.

Joseph Ventre, charged with a similar offense, also was named in the indictment.

A second indictment was filed against Thomas Pace, charging violation of the Sullivan law as a misdemeanor.

The three were arrested last Friday and the indictments were based on charges by police that revolvers were found in their hotel room.

She was identified by several storekeepers as leader of a robber band which has been terrorizing Bronx merchants. One pistol was found in her hand bag and two more were in a suitcase in the room.

Bandits Kill Cashier

LACROSSE, Ind., June 27 (AP)—William E. Tennel, cashier of the Lacrosse State Bank, was killed here yesterday by one of five bandits who attempted to rob the bank. Tennel was slain when the bandit became angered because the safe in the bank was locked with a time lock. Witnesses said there were five members of the gang and that they fled north out of Lacrosse in an automobile.

Bear Mountain Camp Aids Jobless Women

(Continued from Page 1)

to a friend to transport her own things to a new job and had just got it back.

They were not quite sure about the camp at first themselves. One girl wondered whether it was going to be a place "where they try to persuade you that beans and macaroni are just fine." Most of them were a bit disturbed over visiting hours, or rather the lack of them, but that was soon fixed up, with Sunday set aside for callers, whereupon there began the simple routine of camp living—swimming instruction in the morning, hikes, games and laundry and three meals a day.

Displayed Mutual Aid

The girls' first need is for rest, was the statement of the camp director, Miss Marian Tinker, but almost at once Miss Tinker let it be known that clothes which could be made over would provide the women with useful occupation and necessary wardrobe replenishment. So that partly worn garments, a few old books and magazines and camp shoes appeared on the supply-room shelves. One little blue coat and hat Miss Tinker laid aside, remarking as she did so that they serve any of the girls who have a chance to go to the city and apply for work. Nearly all of the girls had walked through their shoes and worn out their clothes so that the presentable appearance, the first requisite for any applicant for work, was not possible for them.

In the very midst of this dealing out of garments came two incidents which answered the question, "Will the camp work?" One girl presented herself as an applicant for a sweater. Now, she might have concealed that in her cabin she had a sweater, but she didn't. She brought it in her hand and said, "Of course, I could wear this sweater, but it is pretty small, and I thought if you wanted to let me have one which fitted me better, another girl could have this one that somebody gave me."

Provided a Dress

Another girl went to Miss Tinker with a freshly ironed dress over her arm and said: "I was given this dress. I can't wear it because it is too small, but I have laundered it and I am sure one of the other girls will be glad to have it. So you give it to the one you choose."

Mutual helpfulness quickly became the order of the day. A trick bicyclist, an acrobat, started classes in dancing, not just as a diversion but to teach girls who had forgotten how to play the pleasure of doing some pleasant thing in a group. One of her first pupils was a stenographer who has had no work for two years save for a few weeks in the winter of 1932 and 1933.

"I went to the municipal building to keep up my speed as long as they had classes there," said the girl. "Now I think you girls ought to learn shorthand and I shall be glad to teach you."

One of her pupils was a salesgirl in a 10-cent store, and whose very highest ambition is to return to the very department in the very store from which she was let out. She did housework all the first year she was out of store work. When that failed, she made the rounds again of the shops, but she says:

"The 10-cent stores are hiring the clerks that are let out of the fashionable shops to impress their customers and there doesn't seem to be a chance now for girls like me."

The camp family, which it is hoped soon will be expanded to 200 members, now includes an Englishwoman who formerly was employed in London at the War Office and then was in Florida real estate. She had been doing relief interviewing, but lost her job because she could not do stenography. She is one of the students in the shorthand class. There are saleswomen, a couple of seamstresses, some industrial workers and several professional women.

They do a good deal of the camp work themselves, including the preparation of vegetables for meals, clearing the tables, caring for the bungalows and the social rooms. The councillors who help them also are professional women who need work and who are to be supplemented as need arises by others who are unemployed, or who are volunteering in order to supplement their winter salaries as teachers, some of the applicants having stated that their salary cuts have been as heavy as 52 per cent and they will be glad to work all summer for their lodging and meals.

And so it is that a very simple, very normal, very agreeable kind of living has been established by a little group of women who are happy in their surroundings and who do not know that newspapers from Peiping to Paris and from Maine to California are writing about this new venture.

All that they and the sponsors of the camp hope is that this will be one of many similar projects to help the girl who is having such a hard time finding employment.

Debtless Venezuela Shows Budget Surplus

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 27 (By U. P.)—Venezuela, occupying the unique position among Latin American countries of having no foreign debt, will have a budget surplus for the 1933-34 fiscal year of 8,403,800 bolivares ($1,344,608), it was announced yesterday.

The Government's revenue for the new fiscal year was estimated at 150,000,000 bolivares, and expenditures at 141,596,120 bolivares. An average of 30,000,000 bolivares each was set aside for the departments of war, public works, foreign relations and interior.

Home Economics Conference Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

that many of the bargains on our store counters today, while they may be offered at attractive prices, were created under labor conditions which we ought not to countenance.

"It is the responsibility of the home economics leader of the day to teach men and women that they cannot solve their individual problems within their own four walls; that solution lies only in an understanding of the general economic situation and an appreciation of the problems of the world at large.

"We believe that with conditions beginning to mend we ought to help people to steer a course which will prevent our falling into similar trouble in the future."

In a day when the social and economic patterns of rural life are being changed with amazing swiftness, home economists must help farm people to maintain desirable standards on greatly decreased incomes, said Miss Grace E. Frysinger of Washington, representing the United States Office of Coöperative Extension Service.

"In this time of crisis," she said, "farmers and farmers' wives must be helped to have something to do, something to think about, some personal challenge, and some aesthetic challenge They must be taught how to be more efficient in the purchasing of commodities which must be bought; they must be instructed in making what they have serve longer and better; and above all they must be shown the value of rest and recreation."

Coöperative dormitories for students wishing to reduce college expenses are increasing in popularity and their number doubled in the last two years, said Miss Fern Gleiser of Iowa State College, another speaker.

Cummings to Halve Cost Of Prohibition Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, is reorganizing prohibition forces with the intention of spending in the new financial year only half the $8,000,000 Congress made available.

His plan likely will cut in about half the nearly 2,500 men and women employed under the Prohibition Bureau. Some will be furloughed, some discharged. Mr. Cummings hopes to have the new lineup completed by the time the present fiscal year ends at midnight Friday.

Imports Show Gain

Recent increases in the value of imports at the Port of Boston continue, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, who today announced the value of imports for immediate consumption at Boston for the week ending June 24 as $1,436,234, contrasted with $1,100,679 a year ago.

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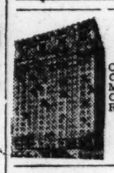
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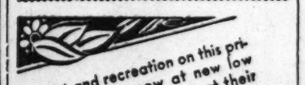
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Home Building and Gardening

Shutters and Flower Boxes

A House Deserves Attractive Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the first things an architect looks at when he is called upon to improve the exterior of a house is its windows. While the window treatment for such an exterior, compared to the proper treatment for doorways, porches, roofs or other features may seem unimportant to the average person, one trained in the design of houses knows that it can make all the difference between a façade which is distinguished and one which is not Because their size and shape are generally limited by practical requirements, windows unlike doorways or porches, seldom show any one thing which can be done to improve their appearance; but on the other hand, usually offer many small details which one who is trained to notice them may suggest.

One of the first, and certainly the most important of these details, is the addition of proper shutters or blinds. These do two things: First, they increase the size of the window and make it a more important feature in the exterior of the house, and secondly, they give each window a more decorative appearance. They also offer an opportunity for obtaining a strong note of color in the exterior.

There are several designs which are possible for these shutters. Those in most general use are, perhaps, the paneled type with one, two, three or even four panels, and this is a type which is always appropriate to the small house. The actual design for such a shutter is a matter, however, which must be determined to fit each individual case; but the fact should be held in mind that the important thing is to have a pleasing variation between the narrow and wide panels. The shutters on the windows in the illustration are of the three paneled type.

The second type of shutter is that which is known as the blind. In this type the openings of the panels are filled by narrow horizontal slats which permit a circulation of air when the shutter is closed. These blinds can be designed either with one large panel or with two or three panels like regular shutters. Those shown in the illustration are blinds of the latter type. Some designers obtain a pleasing variation in the exteriors of their houses by using both blinds and solid shutters on a house—shutters on the windows of the first floor and blinds on those of the second.

A third type of shutter, and one which is quite economical to construct, is that which is often used on houses of the early American type. These are without panels and are usually no more than three or four lengths of lumber, each about six inches wide—depending on the width of the window—held together side by side in a vertical position by a horizontal batten across their top and bottom.

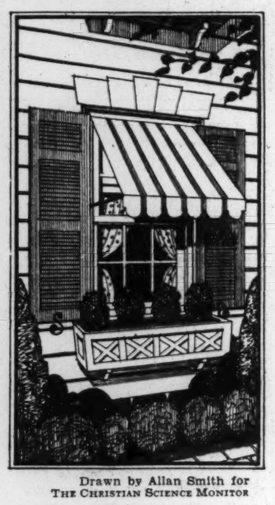
Painting

With a brick or stone house the shutters usually make pleasing light accents against the walls when painted white or a light cream color; but with a frame cottage, the walls of which may be already white, they count more strongly as accents when painted a darker shade. A rich foliage green or a light one with a slightly blueish tinge is often used for this purpose. A blue of medium depth with a somewhat weathered appearance, however, is a color which many architects prefer for their shutters. This blue also shows to good advantage on stone houses or on those, the walls of which have been constructed of weathered shingles.

Flower Boxes

The second feature to consider in the improvement of the window treatment of a house is the flower boxes. These can be purchased in so many different shapes and with such practical features that their construction need not be discussed here. The one shown in the illustration has sloping sides and small strips of lumber worked into a pattern of diagonals across its front. Although only a small detail, it might be well to give one's attention to seeing that the box has well designed brackets to support it. These, with their curved profiles, cast interesting shadows and back shadows beneath it.

Another detail to consider as a possible element in improving the appearance of the windows, is their hardware. Windows, unlike doors with their knockers, hinges, latches and lanterns, have few pieces of visible hardware; but the one principal piece which they do have—the swinging catches which hold their shutters in place against the wall—can be as interesting as anything else which the hardware of the house has to offer. These catches come in many different patterns and vary from simple strips of metal, pivoting at the end of a rod fixed into the wall, to patterns of complicated "S" shapes and curves constructed of wrought iron. When painted black against the white or colored background of the shutter, they add one more note of interest to the treatment of the windows.

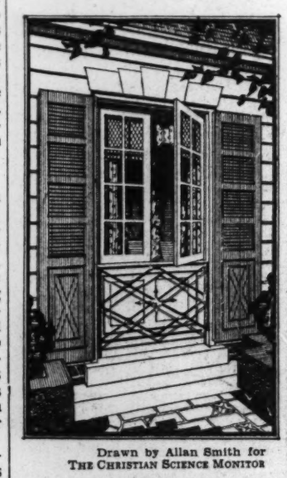


Drawn by Allan Smith for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three-Panel Shutters and an Interesting Flower Box.

Full-Length Windows

Fortunate indeed are those houses which can boast of full-length windows reaching to the floor. Those of this type, like that shown in the illustration, while formerly associated only with larger houses, are coming to be used more and more on small cottages, both because of the convenience they afford of a direct exit from a room to an outdoor terrace or lawn, and because of their decorativeness. When these windows are not intended for purposes of exit, as is the case with the one illustrated, or when they are used on the second floor, they can be ordinary casements with the shutters and jambs carried the full length to the floor, and with the space beneath the window itself filled with a stationary panel. A wrought-iron grille, like that shown in the illustration, with its pattern of black against the white of the wood, and the corresponding shadow which it casts upon it, can be fixed in front of the panel. If the panel is omitted and the windows open their full length to the floor but are still not intended for purposes of exit, the grille can be used with them effectively. This is a type of window which one sees quite often on French houses. With their tall shutters, panel and grille beneath them—whether opened their full length to the floor or used as ordinary casements—they are an architectural feature which can be relied upon almost infallibly to aid in lending a distinguished appearance to the exterior of a house.



Drawn by Allan Smith for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tall Shutters and Casement Windows in the French Style.

These are only a few of the suggestions which might be offered for making the windows of a house more interesting. Many more, such as the use of circular windows, Palladian windows, casements, and many others might be given; but this is perhaps unnecessary when the windows of every well-designed house which one sees are so rich in suggestion. When one comes to realize how important a good window treatment is to the exterior of his or her house, each journey through a countryside in which old farmhouses are to be found, or through a suburb with well-designed residences in it, will become an adventure in watching for window details.

ALLAN SMITH.

Perennials From Seed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY the growing of perennials from seed is one of the most interesting tasks of gardening. The novice is invariably surprised at the first batch of lusty young plants raised from seed by his own hand. The more experienced gardener realizes that success is more a matter of proper sowing and care, but relies upon this inexpensive method of increasing his stock of garden material.

Seeds of most perennials may be sown in the month of July. It is less difficult and much safer to sow the seeds in wooden boxes. Thus the plants are protected against extremes of weather, and watering may be done more easily and economically. Any flat box four to six inches in depth will do, and the grocer is usually quite willing to donate as many as are needed. Holes should be drilled in the bottom of the box, and a shallow layer of pebbles or sand provided to insure proper drainage. The soil should be quite fertile and free of stones and clods. If an all-purpose commercial fertilizer is used, it should be put in sparingly.

Begin With Easier Ones

The novice might start with such plants as delphinium, hollyhock, anthemis, gaillardia, coreopsis, candytuft, alyssum saxatile, phlox divaricata, dianthus plumarius, or viola. These and a few others are quite easily grown and bloom the following year. Most of the commoner rock-garden plants are quite easy, and lilium regale is said to bloom in two years from seed. When visiting gardens it will be well to keep an alert eye for seeds. Freshly collected seeds germinate readily, and a word in time to friends enables one to gather quite a supply of fresh seed.

Delphiniums are especially interesting because of the various shades, sizes, and forms shown by the seedlings. Because of the ease with which this plant may be grown from seed there is no reason why any garden should lack its blue spires.

Transplant to Border

In the latitude of New York the seedlings may be left in their boxes until late in September. At that time they may be placed in the border or in a special nursery bed. Most of them should be strong enough to go through the winter without protection. Where winters are liable to be open and damp such plants as foxglove, Canterbury bell, sweet william, viola, and pansies might require a light covering. Peach and strawberry baskets are ideal for this purpose.



Drawn by C. R. Butcher for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Sundial Is Made of Reënforced Brickwork and Decorative Tile. Metal Dials With Needles Can Be Purchased From Garden Supply Houses and Come With Directions for Placing on the Sundial Base.



Drawn by C. R. Butcher for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Attractive Bird Bath Can Be Made of Reënforced Brick and Decorative Tile. The Basin Is of Molded Cement Covered With Tile. Mr. Ogden F. Beeman Designed and Worked Out These and Other Ornaments.

Ravinia Garden Club Activity

Ravinia, Ill.

Dear Garden Editor:

In response to your invitation on the Garden Page, may I tell you of the activities of our Ravinia Garden Club?

First we are especially fortunate, living here on the north shore of Lake Michigan where the beautiful ravines filled with so many native treasures go down to meet old Lake Michigan.

Our trees of many varieties, among which are various oaks, beautiful maples, giving us such a brilliant show in autumn, ironwood, aspin, elm, black walnut, butternut are all at home here. But I think we love the lovely hawthorne and wild crabapple best of all for its fresh gift of pink and white beauty in spring. We plant crabapples freely and you will find them in our school grounds and parkways and if you happen down our winding streets in May you will find a clump here and there in all their loveliness.

Our native shrubs, many viburnums, witch hazels, sumacs, all add color and interest to the picture. And from the time snow begins to leave us, the little woolly-stemmed hepaticas peep out and anemones, violets, many varieties, purples, white, yellow and the "dogtooth," follow in quick succession. And we must not forget the trilliums with their brothers jack-in-the-pulpits, bloodroot, the lovely wild phlox that neighbors so well with early tulips in our gardens.

The feathery meadow rue grows in abundance here and occasionally we find Turk's-cap lilies and moccasin flower, and on till late fall our many varieties of goldenrod and asters go out in a blaze of color.

Now about our club activities. We have helpful meetings each month to become better acquainted with flowers, soil conditions, etc.

We encourage civic pride among the school children, distributing free seeds and later holding flower shows. We guard our roadsides from unsightly signs and refuse, and promptly correct it.

Best of all we have started a community Rose Garden for all to enjoy where specimens of many roses are grown that are hardy in our location. The plot of ground, about an acre, was given by the park board. It is sheltered on the north of an oak grove and screened on one side by a planting of hawthornes, crabapples and flowering plums. The street side is planted to Rosa Hugonis, the golden rose of China which makes a beautiful hedge. We hope to finish it next year and add an interesting pool.

We finance this project by holding a Garden Fair each spring when our neighbors may buy window box plants, shrubs, trees, garden furniture and tools, pottery, jams and jellies, doughnuts or hooked rugs, and little Billie and Mary can ride a pony while father and mother are looking around and selecting their plants. We feel this is a worth-while project and is shared by the entire village.

We also have a plant exchange department which is very helpful to members.

May I add my thank you for the Garden Page and appreciation for Hobbies and Hints and may I write again and tell you how we built a summer home and garden from a waste piece of ground?

Sincerely yours,

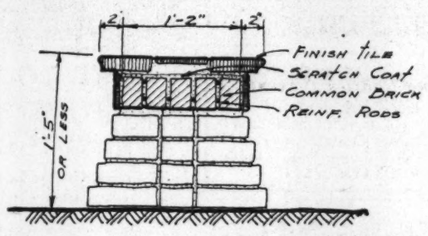
(Mrs.) I. S. L.

[Thank you, Mrs. L. We know our readers will be glad to have this letter. And please do write again. May we hear from others, too—you who belong to active garden clubs. What are you doing that you think is worth passing along to other clubs?—Editor.]



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Garden Bench of Reënforced Brickwork and Tile as Worked Out by Mr. Ogden F. Beeman, a Consulting Engineer Associated With a Brick Manufacturing Company Located in Seattle, Wash.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

End-View Diagram of Garden Seat Made of Brick and Tile.

Homemade Brick Garden Bench

You Can Make Bird Bath and Sundial Also

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REINFORCED brickwork applied to garden seats, sundials and bird baths is something new. The work of construction is not difficult and the results are unusual. An amateur can make simple garden pieces. One might start with the seat.

Lay common brick, which have been soaked several hours in a tub of water, face down or on edge, in rows to form the size of the top of the garden bench desired, allowing one inch on each side for the placing of the finishing tile. (It is well to plan your dimensions in reference to the size of your tiles.) Around this build a wooden frame to the top of the brick. Four or more reinforcing steel rods are placed lengthwise along the bench top, between the bricks. The joints are then slushed full of mortar consisting of three parts sand and one of cement mixed very wet so it will run down and fill all joints. Let this set one day.

Set in the Tile

Then cover the outside of the brick (top and sides of bench seat) with a scratch coat of the same mixture, adding one-half part of either fine clay or lime putty, allowing it to set again one day. Then place tile on the scratch coat with a mixture of equal parts of sand and cement and enough fine clay to make the mortar sticky. Place rounded end tiles first to serve in aligning the other tile. The remaining side tiles are then set in place. The top tiles are placed in a similar manner. If the surface is dry, water should be dashed over it.

Finally, mix equal parts of sand and cement, colored as desired, for filling the joints. Do not be afraid to cover the tile with this mixture as it is easily removed with cloths and water after the joints have been filled. Remove the surplus mixture, however, before it hardens.

Place Top on the Two Bases

Legs for the bench are made of brick in any design desired with reinforcing steel rods laid between joints. When hardened spread mortar on top of each leg and lift the top or seat section to place, leaving it to set. Trim off surplus mortar at joints before it hardens.

The size of the illustrated bench is 1 foot 6 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. Twenty-seven squares of 6x6 inch tile are laid over the top brick. This garden piece costs from $5 to $12, depending upon the quality of the material used. Color, design, and permanence are qualities of the new bench. A cheaper bench, easier to construct, may be made of varicolored brick, eliminating the tile and the additional cementing process.

A bird bath and sundial are other combinations of brick and tile. The base of each is made of reinforced brick, upon which are piled eight-inch hexagonal tile—one for every inch in height. The brick foundation is made by placing 27 bricks in a frame and cementing them together with a mixture of one part cement and two parts sand, placing four rods in the joints. After this sets 24 hours, cover with cement mortar and place tile—following the directions given for constructing the bench. The bird bath basin is made of molded cement covered with decorative tile.

Fragments of Loveliness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sunset sky is the color of a flamingo's wings.
The garden pool is blue as the dust of shattered sapphires.
The wings of the swans upon the waters are whiter than Iseult's hands.
The incense of flowers drifts on the wings of the breeze.

I sit beside the pool and remember fragments of loveliness. . . .

Lavender-haunted gardens lost in misted blue English dusks;
Perfume-drenched gardens dreaming beneath silver Chinese stars;
The cool loveliness of lilies blowing under jewel-blue Persian skies;
The singing beauty of falling gold and scarlet leaves in a New England autumn.

The fire-winged clouds have vanished.
A streak of softened jade stains the eastern sky.
The garden is hushed and beautiful and flower-fragrant.
The swans are white and ethereal in the still green twilight.

SHERAN LOY.

Cornish Rustic Stone

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE romance of Tintagel, with its shadowy legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, is finding its way through the medium of Cornish rustic stone into present-day homes and gardens.

Through numberless centuries the ancient Cornish mines have been yielding themselves to nature's art, collecting on the gray slate oxides of iron of tones and patterns which simulate the rich coloring and exquisite graining of mahogany and walnut. Bronze, copper, amber, honey, lemon, green and steel gray are blended together in an endless variety of patterns, while the natural surface of the slate has an individual charm of its own.

In the Trevillett slate quarries of while below again to a depth of 150 feet, is the famous Cornish gray which, in bright sunshine, reflects lights from innumerable points, thus gaining for itself the title of mica slate, as distinguished from clay slate.

All three types of slate are now being used for the interior and exterior of the house, adding their rich and lasting qualities to the beauty of modern decoration. Roofs Tintagel, the weathered slate is found in the first 20 feet, below which, to a depth of some 80 feet, is the fine quality gray-green slate, tiled in Cornish rustic stone possess an Old-World beauty which only nature can give. Mullions and peep windows are made of the green magnesite, which has every appearance of marble. This stone lends itself well to the sculptor's chisel, and maintains a fine polish; being fireproof, it is invaluable for the surround of the grate, the face surface being carried out in the rustic stone, the Tintagel tints being seen to perfection when accompanied by the glowing embers and red flames of the fire.

A hall floored in Cornish rustic stone is unique and beautiful, affording endless interest. Delightfully cool in summer, the stones lend themselves admirably as a background for rugs in winter. The surface being unglazed is easily kept clean, and only requires an occasional polish with a good cream. Bird baths and jardinieres carried out in magnesite marble and stone make lovely additions to the garden.

Mr. Maxwell Armfield, the artist, is using the slate as a new medium for engraving, and small panels on which designs have been made, allowing the gray strata to show through the weathered surface, are being employed as occasional ornaments incorporated with the colored stone for the fireplace surrounds.

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Hobbies and Hints

A Garden for Four Sons

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can.

Dear Garden Friends:

Looking over some garden pages of the Monitor, several years old, it surprised me to think of the many interesting articles and letters I have read, and the "hints" tried out, and it seemed as though I should offer a "hint" that may be new to someone.

My garden was started primarily for our four young sons, so it had to be different from the ordinary. We have a clubhouse in one corner, (built mostly by the boys) which in the growing season is covered with vines, usually ornamental gourds. Here friends meet and many a merry meal has been served, fascinating hikes planned, and business meetings conducted with a remarkable regard for parliamentary procedure.

There is a grassy plot between rows of sweet peas, which marks an ideal spot for a roll on the grass, or a romp with the dog, or an interesting book in the quieter moments.

A water lily pool is a source of constant entertainment. The lilies are planted in boxes which are moved indoors when the cold weather sets in, but which grow remarkably well in the short growing season, covering the pool with thick shiny lily pads. Water cress grows in profusion along the shallow edge, and among its roots the fish love to be nosing.

In place of goldfish we now have ordinary, tiny, river fish, which the boys snare in quantities. They seem so much more alert than the goldfish. Let any unwary fly or bug light on the surface of the water, and a dozen fish rise to snap it up.

Feeding the fish is a constant source of amusement for the boys. Snails and clams are also necessary to keep the pool clean, and the water clear. Frogs, in all stages of development, and turtles, are also tenants of our pool. Space forbids describing the interesting ways of these little creatures, but when a tiny frog climbs aboard a lily pad, the achievement is always cheered.

A rustic bench by the pool affords opportunity for such a number of things—such as, how little creatures behave, when they believe themselves unobserved, how the robins love to splash until their feathers are almost too wet to permit flying, and the sparrows stand high and dry and peck at the water and flutter their feathers, how puffy white clouds, shrubs, and trees, seem to get all mixed up, and are not what they seem to be, and the flowers that hang over the pool, and give the perfect reflection.

So many little things about a garden remind one of human experiences. Sometimes the tendrils of climbing plants cling to something other than the support provided, and so handicap their own growth. Mortals do that so often. Sometimes weeds allow their tops to be pulled off with the greatest ease, but the root remains uninjured, and extremely difficult to pluck out. Some bad habits are like that. Flowers and plants of all kinds grow together, each taking what they need from sun and soil and fulfilling their destiny, all without quarreling, or fear that his neighbor is getting more than his share.

Some flowers are an inspiration—sweet peas encourage one to be generous—stop cutting them and your blooms fade. Night-blooming stocks are not handsome, but how refreshing their fragrance when the day is done. And the way that some plants prepare their seeds is a most interesting study for children.

In spite of many "hints as to how" to plant fine seed, my poppies were always planted too thick, until last year, after the garden was all planted, I scattered mixed poppy seed over all the garden. The result was most satisfactory, to me at least—the poppies did not all bloom at once, but were continually blazing their beauty until frost.

Our season here is short. Tented plants are usually set out the second week in May and the first week in September often brings a frost that ends the more tender things; but the sun is so bright and strong during the growing period that the growth is remarkable.

Because our season is short we have to enjoy our garden intensely while we have it and we do, laying up a store of beauty and inspiration for the winter. (Mrs.) R. W. C.

* * *

Mignonette for Winter Flowering

Centralia, Ill.

Dear Garden Friends:

I always read the Hobby column with great interest and want to share my experience with sweet mignonette as a winter bloomer. Now is the time to start your plants in the garden. Keep them moist and do not allow them to blossom, but pinch out every bud as it appears during the summer. Potted in October, and given plenty of moisture and sunshine, mine were a joy all winter, blooming constantly in my window facing the south and scenting the whole room with their delicate fragrance. Just to see what would happen I transferred it back to the garden, sharply cutting out the dry tendrils, and lo, it is starting all over again. A six-inch pot will hold several plants.

With best wishes to all who may care to try it, I am very sincerely,

(Mrs.) L. Z.

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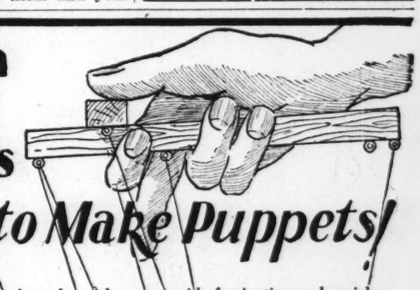


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The Home Forum

The Lights of Early Risers

THE lights, kindled and carried by early risers, flicker down many a rough and unmarked path of history. They form a torch-light procession, not turning and wheeling through city streets, lights all of a kind, the marchers cheered by thronged spectators, as on the eve of an election: the procession of the early risers has attracted little notice. This army is on its way to many occupations; its clothes are more varied than any worn to help elect a president; it speaks in every tongue. Its feet are out of step: young sleepy-heads, with hurrying footfall, overtake their elders, treading stolidly. Its lights are fashioned after many patterns—candles, lamps, torches, lanterns, and bulbs. They glimmer through villages and cities; but also they flash across desert and ocean, farm land and mountain, preceding the brilliant tropical daybreaks, or in northern summers pricking the darkness of the slow, early dawn.

Indoors, pin-points of light gleam in coast-guard station, logging camp, castle, smugglers' shack, barracks, or cloister; or shift from window to window with the watchman's progress through factory, museum, and office building. Lanterns reveal the dim bulk of animals in cow-barn and stable. Outside, their yellow glow sways to the rhythm of striding feet, or jolts on wagon and caravan. Their rays sweep across the wet deck of a tramp steamer to touch the tops of white-capped waves; throw into relief the underside of leaves arching over mountain trails; flit with the drifting sands; or sparkle on ice-coated river.

* * *

From countless scenes we might pick just one; and, for a century or more, we might sit in this one place and look on, as the lights pierce the mists of history. What have we drawn in the lottery? What people are these who first take up their positions before us? Schoolgirls!

The place is Madame de Maintenon's school at Saint-Cyr, near Versailles, and the time is six o'clock in the morning of February 5, 1689. This is the usual hour for the two hundred and fifty girls to get up, but this is to be no usual day. The candle flames that lean this way and that in the drafty dormitories and corridors on this frigid, French morning, throw their beams upon more excited activity. The dresses that are being hastily fastened are all alike, from those of the smallest girls of seven to the oldest, who are twenty; long, full skirts of stuff so dark as to be often referred to as black; short, full aprons of the same; white muslin caps and collars. Not much like school uniforms of today, and gloomy except for the ribbons that enliven them; but there are plenty of these. Each class has a different color: red for the little ones; then green; yellow next; and blue for the oldest. There are ribbons on the caps, at the neck, round the waist, and binding the aprons. In these early days of the school, there are no regulations, either, forbidding chains and ornaments. Madame de Maintenon, with her French eye for beauty, encourages a liking for pretty things; she wants the girls to be gay. As the flickering lights disclose, each class has its schoolroom and sleeping quarters decorated in its own color, bed coverings, curtains, tapestries—all the accessories.

The girls have reason to be excited, for that evening they are to play *Esther* to an audience that includes Louis XIV, their King, and James II, till lately King of England. Such performances are taken seriously, and well they may be, with Racine behind the scenes superintending his play, and Boileau, too; with scenery designed by the court decorator, music played by the royal musicians, rich costumes, pearls and diamonds once used in the King's ballets. The audience is crowded, with famous outsiders, such as the learned Bossuet and Madame de Sévigné, and the pupils ranged by classes, forming a patchwork of red, green, yellow and blue—the assemblage lighted brilliantly by candles and crystal chandeliers. No wonder that one young actress prays on her knees that she may not slip up in her part.

A remarkable school, you will say, especially when you hear more of how, in the days when a girl's education was thought of little account, it grew out of Madame de Maintenon's longing to spare the daughters of the nobles, impoverished by Louis's wars, from the privations she had known as a child. A school in which the King took so great an interest that when, at the end of July, 1686, the new quarters at Saint-Cyr were ready, when Mansard had designed the buildings and Le Nôtre the gardens and twenty-five hundred soldiers had completed the work, pupils and teachers were transferred from Noisy, with considerable pomp, "in the King's carriages and with his Swiss Guards for escort." It is he who selects the pupils from the list of applicants, supplies many graduates with marriage portions, and jots down in pencil on the plan of the ground his names for the garden paths. Largely because of his liking for music, it is taught in all but the youngest class; and on his visits he is greeted by hundreds of voices singing Lulli's hymn: "Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi." If the tradition is true that it was sung on his first visit in 1686, it behooves English and Americans to take notice; for words and music are the same as "God Save the King," which Händel supposedly wrote for George I of England, and which gives Americans the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." As Händel was not born till 1685, if he got ahead of Lulli, he must have hurried!

But the morning lights do not long illumine such happy girls. What with the flattery and excitement of royal spectators, they get out of hand, their heads completely turned. When Madame de Maintenon finds them refusing to sing church music lest they hurt their voices, the spirit of her severe old grandfather, Agrippa d'Aubigné, rises within her. No more gala performances. By the time Racine's *Athalie* is given to please the King, it is played without setting or costuming. And no such daily tying of ribbons goes on any more, or fastening of ornaments by coquettish fingers. Madame de Maintenon has aimed to train her pupils to fit their future social positions, but evidently her methods are not making for the frankness and simplicity she loves. So away go other things that are sadder losses than finery: the very limited list of studies is curtailed; she puts a ban on much reading or writing as "dangerous for girls," and, more oddly still, on the careful understanding and appreciation of words, on which she formerly set great store. Notions of history and geography grow even vaguer. Manual work is stressed: the girls scrub and sweep, weave and sew, the older ones even dress the younger. Soberer days have come to Saint-Cyr.

* * *

This drab stage lasts for almost exactly a hundred years. The French Revolution finds Saint-Cyr unchanged: inside the gates the seventeenth century goes on, to the strains of Lulli's music. Then funds are cut off. Lights once more fall at dawn on unwonted activity: this time on the women and children, hungry and frightened, who gather up their small belongings to go out into a distracted and unfamiliar land. Under Revolutionary hands, the flower beds at Saint-Cyr give way to potatoes—democracy versus beauty. The fountains, after a hundred years of splashing, are still.

But before Saint-Cyr is evacuated, a young man arrives to take his sister, Marie-Anne, home with him to Corsica. A forceful young man, who gets his way promptly about permits from the Revolutionary authorities. Evidently the establishment even in its dilapidated state impresses him—the squares for gardens and courts, outlined by vast buildings—for later he returns to Saint-Cyr, this time as Emperor of the French, to inspect the military school which he has installed there to feed his armies.

Once more the lights shine on gala happenings in Saint-Cyr. Five o'clock in the morning, August 6, 1810. Now it is the boys' turn. Instead of dark, trailing dresses, the rooms are alive with Saint-Cyriens pulling on their smart uniforms—blue coats bordered in red, with white lapels, and breeches to match. Even to stand for two mortal hours in full uniform waiting for the Emperor, is a welcome break in the hard routine of polishing, cleaning, drilling, and study.

Lights are still burning in the long dormitories and corridors of Saint-Cyr. It furnishes the French Army yearly with four hundred officers; those daring riders who, on their stubby-tailed horses, come over to jump in American horse shows—and by so doing put us in touch with the century-long pageant their lights have revealed. P. R.

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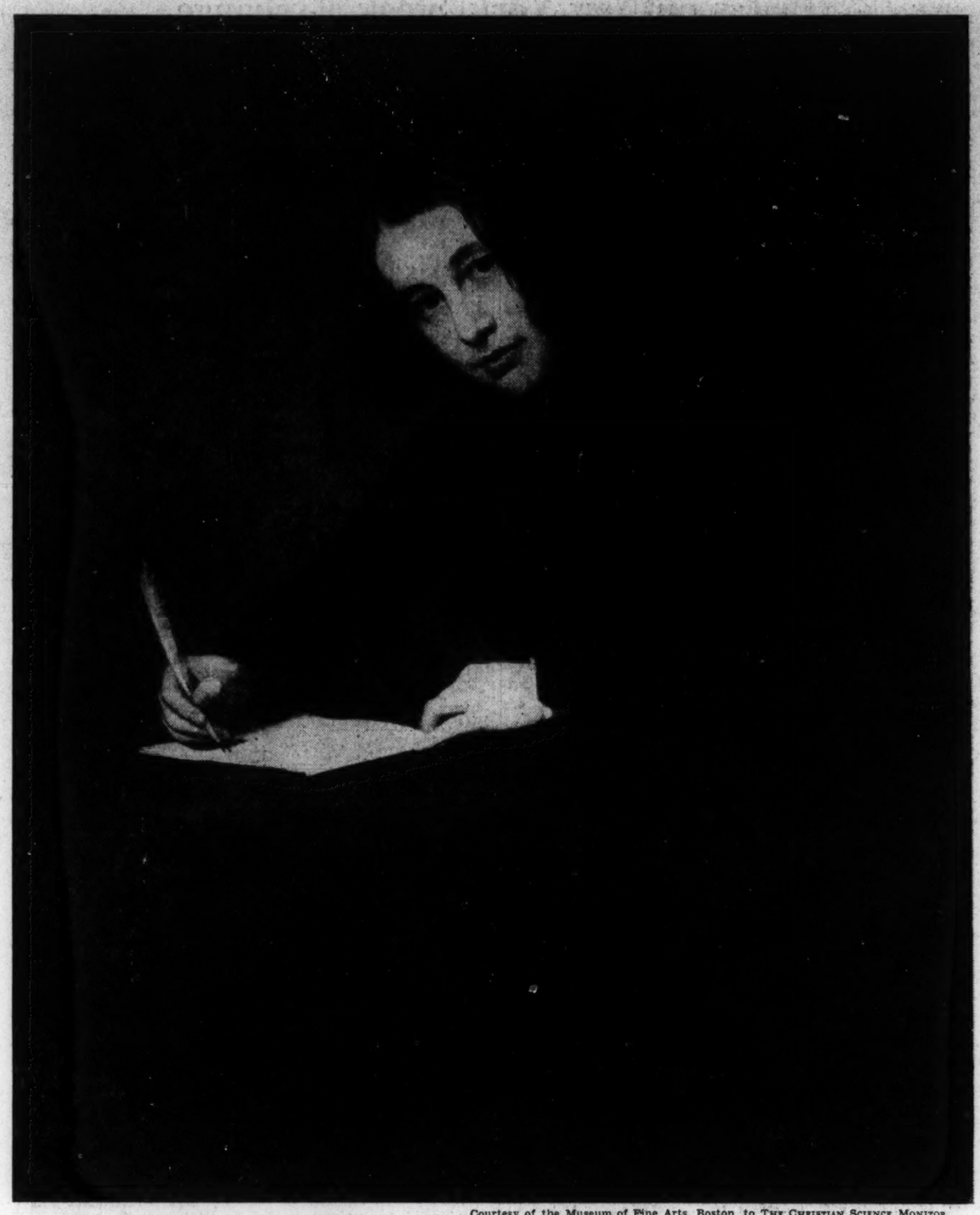
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Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Young Charles Dickens: From a Portrait by Francis Alexander

A Letter of Praise From Motley

My Dear Wendell:—I am not going to make one word of apology for my long silence. If you will forgive it and write me again at once, I promise faithfully that I will write to you as often as once a quarter if you will do the same. I cannot do without letters from you, and although I have a special dislike to writing them myself, I am willing to bore you for the sake of the reward. I really believe that you are the only one of my friends to whom I have not expressed in rapturous terms the delight with which I have read and reread your "Autocrat." . . . The "Autocrat" is an inseparable companion, and will live, I think, as long certainly as anything which we have turned out on our side. It is of the small and rare class to which "Montaigne's Essays," "Elia," and one or two other books belong, which one wishes to have for ever under one's thumb. . . .

In order that you shall not think me merely a devourer and not an appreciator, I will add that the portions which give me the most pleasure are those, by far the largest, which are grave, earnest, and profound; and that the passages least to my mind are those which in college days would have most highly delighted me—viz., the uproariously funny ones. . . .

Let me not omit to mention also with how much pleasure I read your poem on Burns. It is magnificent, and every verse rings most sympathetically upon the heart. So you see we do not lose the run of you, although I have been so idle about writing, and I am promising myself much pleasure from the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," which I shall have sent to me from Boston. By the way, I bagged the other day a splendid presentation copy of the "Autocrat," which you had sent to Trübner for some one else, and I gave it to Mrs. Norton (of whom you have heard often enough, and who is a poet herself), who admires it as much as I do. I do not know whether I shall like the novel as well as your other readers are likely to do, because the discursive, irresponsible, vagrant way of writing which so charms me in the "Autocrat" is hardly in place in a narrative, and for myself I always find, to my regret, that I grow every year less and less capable of reading novels or romances. I wish it were not so. However, I doubt not you will reclaim me, but I do not mean to read it until it is finished. . . .

Pray remember us most kindly to your wife and children, and believe me always

Most sincerely yours,
J. L. Motley.

—From "The Correspondence of JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY."

One of Richard Carlton's Madrigals

What thing can earthly pleasure give
That breeds delight when it is past?
Or who so quietly doth live
But storms of care do drown at last?
This is the loan of worldly hire,
The more we have the more desire.

Wherefore I hold him best at ease
That lives content with his estate.
And doth not sail in worldly seas
Where Mine and Thine do breed debate:
This noble mind, even in a clown,
Is more than to possess a crown.

—RICHARD CARLTON (1601).

Notre Participation au Gouvernement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS toutes les nations, les hommes d'aujourd'hui s'intéressent profondément aux affaires de leurs gouvernements respectifs. Cette attitude progressive est incontestablement due à l'influence incessante, bien que parfois ignorée, de l'admirable doctrine chrétienne proclamant que tous les hommes sont égaux devant Dieu. Cela ne signifie pas qu'on puisse assigner à chaque citoyen une charge publique déterminée. Cependant tous ont le privilège, autant que le devoir, de soutenir un bon gouvernement; et c'est là en vérité une charge importante. En pensant avec intelligence, tout citoyen a l'occasion de soutenir un gouvernement juste. Celui qui cultive et pratique les qualités mentales que dénotent la compréhension, la charité, le civisme et la prière, se prépare à devenir dans le milieu où il se trouve un citoyen utile.

La Science Chrétienne nous permet de considérer ces sujets sous leur vrai jour. Lorsque les hommes commencent à saisir la vérité touchant le gouvernement de Dieu et à prouver leur compréhension par l'amélioration de leur penser individuel, ils sont près à accepter de bon cœur les responsabilités incombant à tout citoyen actif.

Ainsi la compréhension spirituelle met à notre portée bien des occasions d'être utiles. Cette compréhension inclut la perception intelligente, les lumières spirituelles et la vigilance. Quiconque se sert de la Science Chrétienne pour chercher à comprendre le gouvernement de son pays, ses tendances, ses méthodes et ses fins, peut en mesurer les actes d'après une norme intelligente. Il ne se laisse pas induire en erreur par une propagande trompeuse ou par des influences personnelles. Il vote en faveur de l'intégrité, du bon sens et du progrès. Par ce moyen, il s'élève au-dessus des limitations qu'entraîne un sens purement matériel de gouvernement et commence à démontrer la vérité en ce qui concerne le gouvernement véritable; car il a appris à reconnaître la nature spirituelle de l'homme en tant que fils intelligent de l'Entendement parfait ou du Dieu dont la sagesse est infinie.

A son tour, la charité ouvre la porte aux occasions de servir. On peut la définir comme étant un vrai sens d'amour. La charité se réjouit parce qu'elle est sûre du triomphe ultime de la Vérité, même lorsque le mal paraît menaçant. Pour la charité, le mal n'est qu'un faux sens trompeur qui peut être progressivement remplacé par le vrai sens spirituel de l'être. Lorsque la charité gouverne sa pensée, le citoyen peut considérer le gouvernement de son pays d'une manière à la fois critique et salutaire. Il peut diriger sur les actes et les rouages de la nation le projecteur d'une surveillance attentive; et s'il maintient dans sa propre pensée la lumière de la sagesse, de la justice, de la patience et de l'amour, il sera capable de voir non seulement les erreurs devant être extirpées, mais aussi le bien déjà accompli.

Les qualités qu'implique le terme "civisme" ouvrent bien des portes à celui qui veut servir. Dans son application pratique, la qualité de citoyen présente au penseur des occasions favorables dans les sphères habituelles de la vie—au foyer, à l'école, au magasin. Le civisme consiste à faire intervenir dans ces divers domaines l'influence d'un idéalisme élevé. Il consiste à pratiquer la Règle d'Or promulguée par Jésus: "Tout ce que vous voulez que les hommes vous fassent, faites-le leur aussi vous-mêmes." Pour être un bon citoyen, celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne doit pratiquer la vérité découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy. Cette religion est la Science des enseignements de Jésus, fait qui a été prouvé bien des fois par les œuvres que les Scientistes Chrétiens ont accomplies et accomplissent actuellement grâce à la compréhension spirituelle de la loi divine. Quiconque pratique la Science Chrétienne dans toutes les circonstances, petites ou grandes, est bien préparé pour le poste de serviteur du genre humain. En parlant d'une "connaissance de la Science de l'être," Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 128 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Elle élève le penseur à son élément natif de pénétration et de perspicacité." Ces qualités permettront assurément au citoyen de soutenir d'une manière efficace l'activité légitime des autorités civiles. C'est la vraie prière, puissante pour faire le bien, qui nous ouvre la voie du plus haut service. Elle fonde la pensée sur le Rocher divinement substantiel, sur le Christ, la vraie idée de Dieu, qui soutient fermement l'édifice d'une vie harmonieuse. La vraie prière est efficace; et le Scientiste Chrétien apprend à prier ainsi non seulement pour son propre bien, mais pour celui du monde entier. En Science Chrétienne, la prière est l'aspiration humble et fervente, la vision spirituelle. La prière est l'attitude mentale qui s'appuie sur la certitude que Dieu, l'Amour, est la seule cause, l'unique créateur, et que tout effet réel ressemble à Dieu. Rompant le mesmérisme du sens matériel qui nous embrume, la prière révèle à travers ce voile l'homme de Dieu, gouverné par Dieu. Grâce à la prière, la conscience s'emplit des saintes vérités de l'être; l'avidité cède le pas à l'amour désintéressé; la haine disparaît devant la fraternité, la convoitise devant la paix, et l'ignorance fait place à la sagesse.

"Est-ce que la prière nous fait du bien?" demande Mrs. Eddy à la page 2 de *Science et Santé*; puis elle ajoute immédiatement: "Oui, le désir qui s'élance, affamé de justice, est béni de notre Père, et ne revient pas à nous sans effet." A mesure que les hommes apprendront universellement à prier ainsi, l'atmosphère mentale du monde entier se pénétrera de bienveillance; et tous pourront alors se faire l'écho du joyeux message que le Révélateur entendit proclamer par des anges: "L'empire du monde appartient désormais à notre Seigneur et à son Christ, et il régnera aux siècles des siècles."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Our Part in Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY men of all nations are evidencing deep interest in the affairs of their respective governments. This progressive attitude has undoubtedly resulted from the ceaseless, though not always recognized, influence of the wonderful Christian teaching that in the sight of God all men are equal. This does not mean that every person as a citizen can have assigned to him a special public duty. However, to everyone comes the privilege, as well as the duty, of being a supporter of right government, and this is indeed a high office. To each citizen come opportunities to support a righteous government through intelligent thinking. Through the cultivation and exercise of such qualities of thought as are implied by the words understanding, charity, citizenship, and prayer, the individual can prepare himself to be a useful citizen in his community.

Christian Science enables one to regard these subjects in their true light. As men begin to grasp the truth concerning God's government, and to prove their understanding by bettering individual thinking, they find themselves willing and ready to accept the responsibilities of useful citizenship.

Many opportunities are thus made available by spiritual understanding. This understanding includes intelligent comprehension, enlightenment, alertness. One who through Christian Science seeks to understand his government, its purposes, methods, and aims, has an intelligent standard whereby to measure its acts. He is not misled by false propaganda or by personal influence. He casts his ballot on the side of integrity, sound sense, and progress. In this way he rises above the limitations of a merely material sense of government and begins to demonstrate the truth concerning real government; for he has learned the spiritual nature of man as an intelligent son of an all-wise God, the perfect Mind.

Charity, too, is an open door to opportunities for serving. It may be described as a true sense of love. Charity is the attitude which rejoices in the certainty of the ultimate triumph of Truth, even when evil seems threatening. To charity, evil is only a deceiving false sense which may be progressively replaced with the true sense of being as spiritual. When charity governs thought, the citizen may look critically upon his government in a helpful way. He may turn the searchlight of critical inspection on the nation's functionings, and by keeping aglow in his own thought the light of wisdom, fairness, patience, and love he will be able to see not only the errors to be eradicated, but the good already accomplished.

Many doors to service are opened by the qualities expressed in the word "citizenship." Citizenship, as a way of living, has to do with such opportunities as come to the thinker in the usual walks of life, in the home, the school, or the shop. Citizenship means bringing to bear upon these activities the influence of a high idealism. It means practicing Jesus' Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." For the student of Christian Science to be a good citizen he must practice the truth discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy. That this religion is the Science of Jesus' teachings has been proved many times by the works which its students have done and are doing through the spiritual understanding of God's law. He who practices Christian Science, in ways small or great, is well prepared to take his place as a servant of mankind. Speaking of "a knowledge of the Science of being," Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128), "It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." Surely, one so equipped can furnish strong support to the right activities of civic government. The doorway to the highest service is opened through the power for good in true prayer. Prayer founds thought on the divinely substantial Rock, Christ, the true idea of God, the strong foundation for the superstructure of harmonious living. True prayer avails, and the Christian Scientist learns to pray availingly not alone for the good of himself, but for the whole world. In Christian Science, prayer is fervent, reverent aspiration; it is spiritual vision. Prayer is that mental attitude which rests on the conviction that God, Love, is the only cause and creator, and that every real effect is Godlike. Prayer breaks the mesmerism of befogging material sense, and through the mists it reveals God's man, governed by God. Through prayer consciousness is filled with the holy facts of being; greed is replaced with unselfed love, hatred with brotherhood, lust with peace, and ignorance with wisdom.

"Are we benefited by praying?" asks Mrs. Eddy on page 2 of Science and Health; and her immediate answer is, "Yes, the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void." As men universally learn so to pray, the mental atmosphere of the whole world will be suffused with loving-kindness, and all can then echo the angelic rejoicing, recorded by the Revelator, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever."

Portrait of Summer

Nine great hawks circle low in the cloudless sky.
Under the bronze and burning summer sun,
The golden children race the hawk-dark shadows,
And their shadows blow like flowers as they run.

Boys with straight limbs colored by sunlight whistle
To a white foal plunging into the knee-deep grasses,
And girls with blown hair bend to a blossoming thistle
Whose blue will go with the wind when summer passes.

Nine great hawks climb and drift upon the wide
And amber day: and where late their shadows were,
The shadows of bright-limbed children brush the meadows,
Braver than summer—than hawk-wings, lovelier.

FRANCES FROST.

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Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Lively Dealings Feature Further Market Advance

Industrials Are Heavily Traded—Rails in Good Demand

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Financial markets resumed their forward push today in the wake of the farming boom, but the swift pace was cut down somewhat by heavy realizing in all categories.

Wheat again proved the bellwether, with advances of four or more cents a bushel, but corn, rye, oats and barley were only slightly behind.

Profit-taking shaded most of these gains, however, in later trading. Cotton got up about $1 a bale before turning back to around its closing level of yesterday. Bar silver reflected optimistic activities at the London Economic Conference with a spurt of 1⅛ cents an ounce to 36¼ cents.

The British pound sterling advanced to a post-gold standard high at $4.35½, and leading European exchanges reached new peaks for the last year or more.

Rails Are Active

Trading in the share market was extremely active most of the day with the ticker tape generally several minutes later than floor transactions.

Rail stocks, aside from a few of the recently spurting industrial specialties, were in greatest demand. Peak prices were attained in the first hour or so and then there was a moderate softening of quotations.

Carrier gainers up 1 to 2 or more points included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville.

Considerable churning occurred among industrials, and numerous leaders, including U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont and General Electric were but slightly changed from previous closes.

The later tone was steady to firm with advances of around 1 to more than 2 points in the carriers. National Distillers staged a spectacular rise of 12 points.

There is much confusion as to the effects on American securities and exchange of a general abandonment of gold. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that there might be a sharp drop in prices here with the dollar climbing briskly in terms of European exchanges. Others, however, feel that worldwide inflation would follow gold withdrawal, and that prices in the United States would bound upward under the impetus of further currency expansion.

Bond Values Rise

The bond market today continued to adjust its pace to the rising stock and commodity markets and attained higher levels in practically all groups. Dealings were in substantial volume, particularly in the various secondary groups.

Despite recent sharp gains, there were buyers for many of the low-priced rails at levels a point or better above yesterday's finals.

This sustained demand, attributed in part to the much improved showing of May earnings statements, was well reflected in the action of loans of Allegheny Corporation, St. Paul, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Erie and others.

High-grade issues of most domestic groups were firm, with a considerable number of fractional gains. Strong features of the industrial and utility divisions included Chile Copper 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and the International Telephone-Postal Telegraph group.

United States Governments were more active at slightly lower levels. Some French and German obligations displayed heaviness in a steady foreign list.

Railway Earnings

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

	1933	1932
May	$7,584,422	$6,485,085
Nov inc	1,454,881	*1,248,602
5 months' gross	31,034,284	34,438,471
Net op inc	1,086,554	*1,458,800

Rock Island Lines

	1933	1932
May gross	$5,458,389	$5,786,937
Net op inc	616,576	1,116,741
5 mos gross	24,474,249	30,179,656
Net op inc	*19,826	*1,195,631

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

	1933	1932
May gross	$3,480,784	$3,739,154
Net op inc	254,485	564
5 mos gross	16,544,384	20,461,251
Net op inc	194,803	1,998,724

Maine Central

	1933	1932
May gross	$926,812	$1,060,593
Net op inc	219,342	188,424
5 mos gross	4,055,389	5,032,998
Net op inc	642,906	569,119

Delaware & Hudson R. R. Corp.

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,627,189	$1,987,355
Net op inc	*52,908	65,518
5 mos gross	7,913,664	10,179,825
Net op inc	*777,308	214,718

Minneapolis & St. Louis

	1933	1932
May gross	$662,823	$547,675
Net op inc	60,892	*163,355
5 mos gross	2,769,604	3,113,103
Net op def	230,573	350,160

Ann Arbor

	1933	1932
May gross	$225,828	$265,783
Net op inc	4,278	*9,094
5 mos gross	1,100,503	1,398,920
Net op inc	*23,091	25,183

Missouri-Kansas-Texas

	1933	1932
May gross	$2,079,929	$2,080,606
Bal bef int	197,262	128,999
Def aft chgs	207,107	276,249
5 mos gross	9,019,110	11,065,826
Def bef int	205,492	*895,183
Def aft chgs	2,227,549	1,131,367

Gulf Coast Lines

	1933	1932
May gross	$820,053	$931,358
Net op inc	97,414	168,138
8 mos gross	3,844,321	5,234,536
Net op inc	326,051	876,764

International Great Northern

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,418,608	$867,563
Net op inc	297,010	90,686
5 mos gross	5,190,358	4,413,340
Net op inc	714,620	*41,998

Missouri Pacific

	1933	1932
May gross	$5,845,329	$5,503,772
Net op inc	676,907	291,973
5 mos gross	24,973,575	29,377,832
Net op inc	1,318,881	2,977,601

*Deficit. †Income.

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 27	Last June 26
			—D—					
6¾	1⅝		Davega St	200	5	5	5	5⅛
18¾	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	3700	18	17½	17½	17¾
80½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	610	79½	78	78½	78½
37½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	17300	38¾	36¼	36	36¼
12⅝	6	..	Denver & R G pf	300	12	11¾	11¾	12
82	48	4	Detroit Edison	700	89	87½	89	
25	17⅜	1	Diamond Match	500	24	23¾	24	23¾
34¾	13	1†	Dome Mines	18600	33	31½	31½	32½
21	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	7400	21¼	20¼	21½	20⅝
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	9700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18
10⅝	3½	..	Dresser B	500	9	8⅞	9⅛	9⅝
1½	½	..	Duluth So Shore	200	1	1	1	1⅛
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	72500	81¼	80	81¼	80⅛
112¾	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	500	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	112⅞
33½	9⅛	1	Duplan Silk	1900	27⅛	24	27	28
102⅛	90	6	Duquesne Lt pf	4000	100	98	98	..
19	9½	..	Durham Hos pf	70	19	19	19	..
			—E—					
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	4800	81½	80½	80½	81
15	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2700	13⅝	13	13½	13
4¼	⅜	..	Eitington Schild	16500	4	3½	3¾	4
23	4	..	Eitington S pf	900	20½	19	20	20
38⅝	10	1	Elec Auto-Lite	13700	34½	32	33⅛	33⅜
68	78¼	1	Elec Auto-L pf	20	87	87	87	..
6¾	1	..	Elec Boat	7300	5⅝	5	5	5⅛
11	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4100	3⅞	2¾	3⅜	3¾
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	19200	13½	12	13¼	12⅝
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1300	30	29⅜	30½	29
33⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1700	30½	28	30½	29⅝
50	21	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	46½	45¾	46¾	46
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	1900	2⅜	2	2⅜	2
6	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
61	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	85	80	80	80
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1500	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
18⅜	4⅛	..	Erie RR	4700	12	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
18⅜	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	2100	30⅜	28½	28⅝	27⅞
14	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	1500	14¼	13	13½	13⅝
13⅜	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	2900	15½	13⅞	15⅛	13⅝
4¼	⅛	..	Evans Products	2400	5	4½	4⅞	4¼
			—F—					
6⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	30	5	5	R	..
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	35½	35½	35½	..
3	⅝	..	Fashion Park	100	2½	2½	2½	..
10	2	..	Fashion Park pf	70	7	7	7	7
79	45½	7	Fed Lt&Tr pf	30	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	56⅝
22⅞	6¼	..	Fed Motor Tr	1800	8¾	9¼	8½	8½
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	300	4	3¾	4	3¾
6⅝	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	700	5½	5	5⅛	5
29	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	3800	26	25½	25⅞	25
29¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	39⅞	38⅜	39⅞	38⅛
9	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	40	8	8	8	..
86	81	6½	Filene's pf	20	86½	86	86	..
25¾	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	4300	24⅝	24	24	23⅝
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	73½	73½	73½	73⅜
60⅜	43	2¼	First Nat Stores	1300	68¼	67¼	67¼	67⅛
97	80	6	Florsheim S pf	10	90	90	90	89⅜
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	4	4	4	4
15	6½	..	Food Mach	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
19⅜	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1700	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18
60	32½	..	Foster-Wheel pf	1000	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	60
26¼	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	4100	25	24½	24⅝	24½
21⅞	2	..	Foundation	400	18	17	17⅛	17⅜
4⅞	¾	..	Fox Film A	700	3½	3½	3½	3¼
127	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	128½	128½	128½	..
40½	16½	2	Freeport Texas	8400	38⅝	37½	37½	37⅞
			—G—					
4⅝	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	1000	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	..
80	45	6	Gamewell	100	16	16	16	..
20	1½	..	Gen Am In pf ww	200	78	78	78	78
12	3⅜	1	Gen Am Inv	2700	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅜
38½	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6000	38¼	37	38	36¾
21½	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	7500	31½	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛
30¼	13	1	Gen Baking	17100	19	18½	18⅝	18⅝
11	2⅜	..	Gen Bronze	2800	9	9	9¼	9¼
11½	1¼	..	Gen3Cable	800	9⅜	8½	8½	9
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	500	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
3	⅛	..	Gen Cable pf	300	31	31	31	..
45½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	98700	28½	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝
19¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Bp	6000	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
38½	21	1.60	Gen Foods	12300	37½	37¼	37½	37⅜
85	35½	3	Gen Gas & E A	4300	2	1⅞	2	2
104	92¼	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	100	100	100	100
30⅜	10	1	Gen Mills	2000	65	62½	65	62
90	65½	5	Gen Mills pf	600	101¼	101	101½	101
80	31	1	Gen Motors	124300	30⅝	29⅜	30½	29⅝
60	38	3	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	89½	89½	89½	89
17	3½	..	Gen Pr Tnk	2700	13⅛	14⅜	15⅛	14¼
8½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	1300	7	6⅝	7	6⅞
40¼	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	6000	40½	38	39	39½
18500	4¾	4	Gen Realty		4¾	4	4⅛	4
3000	18¼	2½	Gen Refractories		18	17½	17¾	17
30	30	30	Gen Steel Cast pf		30	30	30	..
400	18	18	Gen Refract ct		18	18	18	17¾
2800	15¾	14¾	Gillette Saf Raz		15¾	14¾	15¼	14⅞
300	56	56	Gillette S R pf		56	56	56	57
9000	7¾	7¼	Gimbel Bros		7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅛
700	31⅞	31	Gimbel Bros pf		31⅞	31	31⅞	29¾
6000	17	16½	Glidden		17	16½	16½	16¾
40	82	81⅞	Glidden ppf		82	81⅞	82	81⅞
2000	10½	9¾	Gobel (Adolf)		9¾	9¼	9⅞	9⅝
8000	23⅝	23	Gold Dust		23⅝	23	23	23⅛
10000	16⅞	16⅜	Goodrich		16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
800	49	48⅝	Goodrich pf		49	48⅝	49	49
3000	38½	37½	Goodyear		38½	37½	37½	37⅛
700	80	79	Goodyear 1pf		80	79	80	78
1900	15½	15	Gotham Silk Hos		15½	15	15⅜	14¾
700	70	70	Gotham Silk Hos pf		70	70	70	..
9500	10½	10	Graham		10½	10	10	10⅜
2000	15⅜	13⅞	Graham Paige		14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
300	28	28	Granby		28	28	28	..
3000	38½	37½	Grand Union		38½	37½	37½	37⅛
1900	15½	15	Granite City Stl		15	15	15	15
2000	34¾	33¾	Grant (W T)		34¾	33¾	34¾	33½
17500	28¼	24¾	Great Nor pf		28¼	24¾	24¾	24
3800	13½	13⅜	Great Nor Ore		13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
13500	30⅝	28⅞	Great West Sug		30⅝	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝
10	105	105	Great W Sug pf		105	105	105	104¾
1300	2⅝	2⅝	Grigsby-Grunow		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	3½	3¼	Guantanamo Sug		3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	30	28½	Gulf States Steel		30	28½	30	28⅞
			—H—					
12000	5⅜	5¼	Hahn Dept Sto		5⅜	5¼	5¼	5m
700	30	29	Hahn D S pf		30	29¼	30	29½
500	7	6¾	Hall Printing		7	6¾	7	7
30	79	79	Hanna (MA) pf		79	79	79	79
3500	21½	21	Harbison Walker		21½	21	21	21½
3500	1¾	1¾	Hartman Corp A		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7800	1	1	Hartman Corp B		1	1	1	1
160	5¾	4¼	Hat Corp of Am		5¾	4¼	5¼	5
1200	2½	2½	Hayes Body		2½	2½	2½	2⅜
500	10⅛	10⅛	Hercules Motors		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
1200	46½	43¼	Hercules Powder		46½	43¼	46½	43
300	56	56	Hershey Choc		56	56	56	55½
200	83	83	Hershey Choc pf		83	83	83	83
2300	9⅛	9¼	Holland Furnace		9⅛	9	9⅜	9
1000	3¾	3¾	Holsumbaker		3¾	3¾	3¾	..
1200	9	9	Homestake Min		9	9	9	8¾
300	225	220	Houdaille Her A		225	220	225	224
700	13	12¾	Houdaille Her B		13	12¾	13	12¾
3500	6	5⅝	Houdaille Her A		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
11000	33¼	32⅝	Houston Oil		33¼	32⅝	34	34⅛
8500	6⅞	6⅞	Houston Oil new N		6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
1000	23¾	22½	Howe Sound		23¾	22½	23	22¼
700	16⅛	15⅝	Hudson & Man		16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15½
15600	12⅛	11⅜	Hudson Motor		12⅛	11⅜	12	11⅜
9000	6¾	6⅜	Hupp Motors		6¾	6⅜	6¼	6⅛
			—I—					
9200	32¾	31½	Ill Central		32¾	31½	32	31⅛
500	40⅛	40⅛	Ill Central pf		40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	38
1200	1½	1⅜	Indian Motor		1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	3¾	3¾	Indian Refining		3¾	3¾	3¾	..
12300	73	69½	2Indus Rayon		73	69½	72	69½
12200	71⅞	70	Ingersoll-Rand		71⅞	70	70	69⅞
1600	42½	41¾	Inland Steel		42½	41¾	42	41¾
1000	7¾	7¾	Insuranshare Cp		7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
1000	3¾	3¾	Insuranshare Del		3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	9	9	Interboro Rap T		9	9	9	8¾
500	10	9⅞	Interlake Iron		10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝
400	3¼	3¼	Int Agr Corp		3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
300	18	17½	Int Agr pf		18	17½	17½	..
800	9⅝	8½	Int Business M		8⅝	8½	8½	9
800	7⅜	7	Int Carriers		7⅜	7	7	7⅜
3700	35	33⅜	Int Cement		35	33⅜	34⅞	33¼
57500	42¼	41¼	Int Harvester		42¼	41¼	41⅝	41⅜
800	113½	113½	Int Harvester pf		113½	113½	113½	113½
1700	9⅞	9	Int Hydroelec		9⅞	9	9⅜	9⅛
400	5½	5⅝	Int Merc Marine		5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½
46800	18¾	18	Int Nickel		18¾	18	18⅛	18¼
300	5	5	Int Pap&Pow A		5	5	5	4¾
500	2¾	2½	Int Pap&Pow B		2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
900	2¼	2¼	Int Pap&Pow C		2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
200	14¼	13¾	Int Pap&P pf		14¼	13¾	14	13½
300	11⅝	11	Int Print Ink		11⅝	11	11⅜	..
70	7	6⅝	Int Tnk pf		7	6⅝	7	7
300	28⅜	25	Int Salt		28⅜	25	25	25
700	47½	47½	Int Shoe		47½	47½	47½	47½
600	33½	33½	Int Silver		33½	33½	33½	32½
39700	18⅞	18½	Int Tel & Tel		18⅞	18½	18⅝	18
600	9	8½	Interstate Dept S		9	8½	8¾	8½
200	30	30	Intertype Corp		30	30	30	..
300	8½	8½	Island Crk Coal		8½	8½	8½	8¼
400	28½	28½	Island Crk Coal pf		28½	28½	28½	28¼
			—J—					
200	41	40½	Jewel Tea		41	40½	40½	40
14300	54	53½	Johns Manville		54	53½	53⅝	53
100	97	96¾	Johns Man pf		97	96¾	97	97
50	80	80	Jones & L'lin pf		80	80	80	..
			—K—					
1000	18½	17½	Kan C South		18½	17½	18	17⅝
800	25¼	24¾	Kan C South pf		25¼	24¾	25½	23¾
800	8	7⅞	Kaufmann D St		8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
2500	17¾	16⅜	Kayser (J) & Co		17¾	16⅜	17½	16
500	4¼	4	Kelly-Springfield		4¼	4	4	4
600	25	24	Kelsey H W		25	24	24	..
300	6½	6	Kelsey H W B		6½	6	6	6¾
29600	11⅞	11½	Kelvinator Corp		11⅞	11½	11½	11½
200	56	55	Kendall Co pf		56	55	55	..
23000	20½	20	Kennecott Corp		20½	20	20½	20
200	18½	18½	Kimberly Clark		18½	18½	18½	..
300	5¾	5¾	Kinney & Co		5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
500	23¾	23½	Kinney pf		23¾	23½	23½	..
12600	15¾	15⅝	Kresge		15¾	15⅝	15½	15⅝
10	100	100	Kresge pf		100	100	100	..
2640	7⅝	5	Kresge Dept S		7⅝	5	6¾	4
700	41½	41½	Kress Co		41½	41½	41½	42
4800	31⅝	30¾	Kroger Groc & B		31⅝	30¾	30¾	31
			—L—					
400	9	7	Lane Bryant		9	7	9	6½
1300	9¼	9⅛	Lee Rubber		9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
700	25	24	Lehigh Port Cem		25	24	24	24
400	15	15	Lehigh Val Coal		15	15	15	4¾
300	10½	9¾	Lehigh V Coal pf		10½	9¾	10½	9½
6900	21½	20½	Lehigh Val RR		21½	20½	20½	20½
2400	71½	68¾	Lehman Corp		71½	68¾	71	69
83000	31½	29½	Libbey-Owens-F		31½	29½	30⅜	30
600	19½	19½	Lily Tulip Cup		19½	19½	19½	19⅜
4000	36⅞	35⅝	Lima Loco Wks		36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	35½
51400	39	33⅝	Liquid Carbonic		39	33⅝	38	33½
19000	24½	23	Loew's Inc		24½	23	23½	23⅛
100	13⅝	13⅝	Loews pf		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13
1400	3⅞	3⅝	Lofts Inc		3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	4¼	4¼	Long Bell Lum A		4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000	40	39½	Loose-Wiles Bisc		40	39½	39½	39¼
1000	23⅝	23⅜	Louisville G&E A		23⅝	23⅜	23	23
3700	56	54½	Louisville & N		56	54½	54½	54¼
400	3	3	Louisiana GR		3	3	3	2⅞
2100	17¾	17	Ludlum Steel		17¾	17	17½	17½
			—M—					
400	26½	26	McCall Corp		26½	26	26½	26⅛
200	3	3	McCrory Stores		3	3	3	2⅝
200	3¼	3¼	McCrory pf		3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	1½	10	McCrory pf		10	10	10	8½
10800	30½	29	McIntyre Porcu		30½	29	29½	29½
700	85	84	McKeesport Tin		85	84	85	82
1700	1¾	1¾	McLellan Stores		1¾	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
1300	15	14	McLellan Sto pf		15	14	15	14
13600	44½	43	Mack Trucks		44½	43	43½	43⅜
6000	61¼	60¼	Macy (RH) & Co		61¼	60¼	60½	60¼
3000	7	6¾	Madison Sq Gar		7	6¾	6¾	7
1400	18	15⅝	Magma Copper		18	15⅝	16	..
3400	4¼	4	Mallinson		4¼	4	4⅛	4
50	22	21	Mallinson pf		22	21	20½	21
400	3¾	3¾	Maniti Sugar		3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
30	7¾	7	Maniti Sug pf		7¾	7	7	7
10	9	9	Mandel Bros		9	9	9	..
1900	14½	13¾	Man Elv mg		14½	13¾	14	14⅜
400	16⅝	16⅛	Man Shirt		16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16½
2700	9⅝	9½	Marine Mid		9⅝	9½	9½	9
40	1⅝	1⅝	Market St Ry		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
400	17½	17½	Marlin-Rockwell		17½	17½	17½	17½
18900	18	16⅝	Marshall Field		18	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝
8800	33¾	33¾	Mathieson Alkali		33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅝
1400	31½	31	May Dept Stores		31½	31	31	30⅞
100	8½	8½	Maytag		8½	8½	8½	..
2000	20½	20½	Melville Shoe		20½	20½	20½	..
1200	10⅝	10⅛	Mesta Mach		10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
2000	7¾	7¾	Miami Cop		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
11200	14	13⅝	Mid-Cont Pet		14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1900	15⅞	15⅝	Midland Steel		15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
7100	4¼	4¼	Min Moline		4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
600	30	28	Min Moline pf		30	28	28	24
200	⅞	⅞	Min & StL		⅞	⅞	⅞	1
100	3	3	Min SP & SSM		3	3	3	2¾
200	2	2	Min SP&SSM lf		2	2	2	2
2900	15½	14¾	Mo Kan & Tex		15½	14¾	14⅝	14
1400	32½	30¾	Mo K&T pf		32½	30¾	30⅝	30
1400	5¾	5¼	Mo Pacific		5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
1900	3	2¾	Mo Pacific pf		3	2¾	2¾	2¾
8100	17⅞	16⅝	Mohawk Carpet		17⅞	16⅝	17½	17⅞
87	35	31½	Monsanto Chem		35	31½	34¼	31½
1400	24	23	Montgom Ward		24	23	23	22
159700	26⅞	25	Morrell & Co		26⅞	25	25	25⅛
1900	53	53½	Mother Lode		53	53½	53	53¾
700	1¾	1¾	Moto Met Gauge		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	1¾	1¾	Motor Products		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	39¾	34	Motor Wheel		39¾	34	36	34½
1400	9¼	8½	Mullins Mfg		9¼	8½	8	9½
1400	23	22	Mullins pf		23	22	22	..
700	18⅝	18	Munsingwear		18⅝	18	18⅜	18
17000	10	9¾	Murray Body		10	9¾	9¾

Financial: News and Comment

Trade in Cotton Cloth Continues At High Speed

Merchants Surprised at Activity—Orders to Run Through July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 27—Merchants in the primary cotton textile market are astonished at the surprising and continued strength of cotton goods of all descriptions. Production is running along at 115 per cent of single shift capacity and yet sales continue to equal or exceed production. It is said that this rate of production will have to continue throughout July to meet orders already in hand for delivery during that month.

This was true again last week in spite of what appeared as only moderate activity and the fact that a number of second hands made good sales of quick delivery goods sometimes at the full price of future deliveries by the mills. In fact these same speculators proved a good support to the mills for future deliveries. They found it more convenient to dispose of spot goods coming to them on earlier contract and reinvest the proceeds in other contracts for later delivery.

Skilled Help Scarcity

The change which has come over some textile centers, especially in the East, is the most striking in the whole history of the industry. Such centers as Lawrence and Fall River have taken on such activity that there has developed a scarcity of skilled help.

"The code of fair competition" for the cotton textile trade which was filed with the "Recovery Administration" last Tuesday is set for a hearing on June 27.

Labor leaders will insist on a more detailed schedule of minimum wages graded up through the different operations. There is also a demand for a maximum machine load per operative. The Southern workers complain of the so-called "stretch-out system." It is said that in some Southern mills it is not uncommon for a single weaver to attend to 60 to 100 looms and in a few cases as many as 112 looms. Some Southern senators, having received many complaints have instigated personal investigations of this practice and have protested to the Administrator to have it curtailed.

The Cotton Textile Institute in its letter accompanying the "code of fair competition" refers to this and suggests additional shortening of the hours for each worker each week in those cases where automatic machinery and extra strong fibers lend themselves to extra production for each operator. This method they claim will give opportunity to employ more help, which is the aim of the Administration.

Code Hearing

It appears now as if the hearing on this "code" will last several days and in that case may delay the date at which the "code" will go into effect. It is known that the Administration is anxious to get the recovery plan working as soon as possible, but as this is the first code to be heard and as it is likely to serve as a model for those in other trades they will probably give it quite detailed attention.

Reports from the retail trade are encouraging. Wholesalers, converters and cutters-up are agreeably surprised at the way the spring season is lengthening itself. Usually the season is ended long before this date, but converters are finding themselves compelled to order more gray goods into finishers' hands for quick delivery to fill their orders from cutters-up, who cannot satisfy the demand from their retail customers.

Everybody is now convinced that prices of all textiles will be higher and are buying as much for future use as they can afford. Thus the so-called hoarded buying power is now sustaining the market. The recent orders of the Government giving bonuses to those farmers who agree to curtail their production of cotton and wheat give reasonable hope of a sustained buying power from the South and West.

Yarn Prices Hold

In the coarse yarn division prices were well sustained throughout the week and mills were able to dispose of their production in spite of the fact that second hands made large sales of spot goods at approximately the mill prices for future deliveries. Usually the mills had no spot goods to offer and thus were undisturbed by the large offerings from speculators. The price structure was not affected.

Carded broadcloths were very strong and active. Combed broadcloths continued their strength and activity for the fifth consecutive week. Converters as well as the bag trade contributed to the activity of the narrow sheetings. Filling sateens and three leaf twills were also strong and active.

The fine combed yarn division was particularly gratified at the extension of the spring season. Combed yarns, voiles and pongees were taken in much better volume than sellers had reason to expect at this date. Fine yarn fancies were moderately active with emphasis on specialties being worked up for fall dress goods account.

Rayon goods were much more active and higher in price due to the recent rise in the price of rayon yarns. Curtain goods were bought in good quantity with fancies fully as active as staples. Cushion dots attracted wide attention and large contracts were sold for delivery throughout the summer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for May a surplus after charges of $186,140 compared with $236,846 in May, 1932. For the five months ended May 31, surplus after charges was $947,670 equal after preferred dividends to $5.96 a share on 141,792 shares of common stock. This compares with a surplus after charges of $1,093,056, equal, after preferred dividends, to $6.99 a share on the common stock in the corresponding period of 1932.

Reconstruction Corp. Makes $26,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 27

THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation made about $26,000,000 between Feb. 2, 1932, and May 31, 1933.

The reports of the Corporation to Congress show an operating surplus of $17,802,000 up to Dec. 31, 1932, and a surplus of $8,228,778 accumulated between Jan. 1, 1933, and May 31, a total of $26,030,778 for the 16 months.

The income was derived from interest on loans of all kinds.

Central Bank For Foreign Trade Is Aim of Exporters

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The board of directors of the American Manufacturers Export Association has authorized the appointment of a committee to organize a central bank for foreign trade under the Federal Reserve Act. The primary function of this bank will be to assist in liquidating frozen funds and to supplement the existing banking facilities through the granting of longer term credits than are now available. It will, in this connection, have access to the acceptance facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

James D. Mooney, president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, is expected to announce the personnel of the organization committee within a few days. The association will coöperate closely with the proposed bank, but without direct financial responsibility for its activities. All organizations interested in foreign trade are being invited to participate.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who is in London, has been notified by cable of the action taken by the association, inasmuch as it is the expectation of the association that the creation of the proposed bank, having access to the acceptance facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and intended primarily to assist in liquidating accounts blocked in foreign banks, will materially simplify the problems of foreign central banks in removing exchange control restrictions affecting the payment of drafts for current shipments.

The directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have assured the association of their most sympathetic coöperation with the new bank upon its organization.

Philadelphia Transit Asks Lower Rental

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., in negotiations with Union Traction Co. has asked a further reduction in rental to $225,000 from $450,000 semi-annually established in December, 1932.

This would reduce the dividend on Union Traction stock to 37½ cents semi-annually from 75 cents. Under the lease the dividend was previously $1.50 semi-annually.

It is understood Philadelphia Rapid Transit, in reporting to Union Traction that it could pay only about $400,000 July 1 toward the $1,198,256 rentals due, stated it would attempt to pay the balance in installments, part Aug. 15 and part Sept. 20.

Mohawk Valley Net Off Slightly From Year 1931

The annual report of the Mohawk Valley Company shows operating revenues in a comparative consolidated income account of $35,046,035 for the year 1932, as compared with $36,571,701 in 1931.

Operating expenses, maintenance, taxes and provision for retirement of fixed capital (renewals and replacements) amounted to $23,186,525, compared with $23,134,990, leaving gross income (after adding other income) of $12,154,047 for last year, comparing with the 1931 total of $13,635,120.

From gross income, deductions were made for interest and dividends of subsidiary companies and for interest on the Mohawk Valley Company's own funded and unfunded debt, leaving balance of income, transferred to corporate surplus account, of $3,288,851, comparing with $5,550,477 in 1931.

Holders of Rail Bonds To Consider Gold Clause

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—Because of modifications made necessary as a result of federal legislation prohibiting the incurring of obligations expressly payable in gold, holders of certificates of deposit for Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1933, more than 93 per cent of which already have assented, will be given until July 6 to dissent from the plan, according to a letter being sent out by Mr. G. G. Moore, vice-president of the railroad.

The modifications, which have received the approval both of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction Finance corporation, included elimination of the word "gold" from the designation of the new bonds.

Maine Central Surplus

Maine Central Railroad reports for May a surplus after charges of $54,546 which compares with a surplus after charges of $23,966 for May, 1932. For the five months ended May 31 there was a deficit after charges of $176,835 which compares with a deficit after charges of $248,514 for the corresponding period last year.

J. I. Case Operations Rise

MILWAUKEE, June 27—J. I. Case Company has leased the Wisconsin Grey Iron Foundry Company here and started operations Monday. Fifty employees were recalled. The foundry company reports orders on hand for full force operation for 60 days.

Oil Code Taken As Triumph For The 'Small Man'

Is Now in Hands of the Administrator—Sanction Likely Soon

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Wall Street, still buzzing with excited discussion of the drastic code which the oil industry adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, views it as a triumph for the "little fellow."

Representatives of important oil interests are astonished at the dramatic manner in which regulations were adopted which, they say, largely embody the views of the "small man," as distinct from the large companies.

The code is in the hands of Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of industrial recovery, and is expected to receive his sanction soon. It is designed to eliminate price cutting methods.

The meeting which adopted the code was originally called by C. E. Arnott, head of the Socony Vacuum Company. He acted as chairman of a committee appointed by the American Petroleum Institute to "obtain the views" of marketers.

The response was so overwhelming, executives say, and the demand for immediate action so insistent that the giant companies—vastly outnumbered in voting power—were forced into line.

What happened back of the scenes, just disclosed here, constitutes a story of the rebellion of the small business man against price-cutting by large competitors which, it was contended, made profitable operations impossible. Leader of the forces for wholesale reform was Barney Majewski, president of the Deep Rock Oil Company of Chicago, hitherto a somewhat obscure figure. His thundering argument routed the suave legal talent of the industry's large units.

It was Mr. Majewski and his followers, officials say, who forced the inclusion of the price fixing rule, Number 34.

"What is true of selling crude petroleum below the cost of production," says this rule, "is also true of selling the refined products thereof below cost; and the President is requested, upon the recommendation of the emergency national committee, to establish from time to time minimum and maximum prices for motor fuel and any other products of petroleum, the prices of which the committee decides should be fixed for the different localities of the United States in relation to such base points as the committee may indicate, and the President is also requested, upon the recommendation of the Emergency National Committee, to establish such margins between delivered cargo or tank car prices on the one hand, and tank wagon and consumer prices on the other hand, as may seem just and equitable."

Certain interests believe an attempt will still be made to modify the price fixing regulations, but ultimate operation of the code in its present form is generally expected.

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—A proposed code under which the President of the United States would set minimum and maximum gasoline prices was submitted to oil dealers of the country Monday, with the approval of delegates from 60 associations.

W. R. Boyd, of New York, executive vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, said a week or 10 days would be required to obtain the ratification or rejection of the tentative code by directors of the Marketing Association. If the code is approved by a majority of the dealers, it will be combined with the code drafted by oil producers and presented by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, federal administrator under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Representatives of the oil associations were able to agree on 33 of the 34 sections of the code. A deadlock between representatives of major companies and representatives of independent dealers over the refineries' control of filling stations was ended by the inclusion of both views. Independents wrote a rule which prohibits oil dealers from signing up station owners to deal in their products exclusively, unless the dealer actually owned the station, or leased it for five years and determined rent by something else than volume of business.

Major company representatives proposed to allow the refiners to lease stations for any period, or to operate them under agency agreements.

Metropolitan Edison Operating Revenue Less

NEW YORK, June 27—Metropolitan Edison Corp., controlled by Associated Gas & Electric Corp., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, consolidated gross operating revenue of $16,025,033, compared with $17,007,587 in 1931.

After deducting operating expenses and taxes and adding other income, gross income totaled $7,834,461, compared with $7,717,327 in 1931.

Deductions from income, including interest on funded and unfunded debt, dividends on preferred stocks and income applicable to common stock of a subsidiary company held by the public, together with interest on the corporation's debt, left a balance of $1,409,930, compared with $1,379,397 at the end of 1931.

Southeast Shippers Board

Southeast Shippers Advisory Board estimates that car loadings in that section for the third quarter of this year will amount to 378,101 cars, compared with 352,381 cars in the like 1932 period, an increase of 7.3 per cent.

Canadian Loadings

MONTREAL, June 27 — Loadings of revenue freight on the railroads of Canada in the week ended June 17 amounted to 40,571 cars, a decrease of 283 from the preceding week and 4166 under the like week in 1932.

Florence Stove Co. Maintains Good Earnings in Poor Years

Does Better in 1932 Than in Three Preceding Years—Big Gains Thus Far in 1933—Steadily Retiring Notes, Loans and Preferred Stock

By G. R. ERICSON

In discussing the record of the various companies which take leading parts in particular industries, it is almost the rule to point to the all-pervading factors which have made for poor or indifferent showings in the last three years. Even some of the strongest concerns have paid some of their dividends out of surplus, while others regarded as stable organizations, have had profitless periods necessitating omission of disbursements to stockholders, a development no longer the cause of surprise.

It is therefore with some alacrity that the writer takes a look at a concern which has made an extremely satisfactory record in the last three years, exceeding its 1929 net income by a good margin, with net running ahead of 1930 and 1931 and with the showing in the first four months of 1933 so far ahead of 1932 that a percentage gain in earnings may be established this year which will be hard to excel. This organization is the Florence Stove Co., which while one of the smaller units in the industry, has established a high reputation, is strongly intrenched and has a promising outlook.

Established in 1872, and incorporated in Massachusetts in 1914 as the Central Oil & Gas Stove Co., its present name was adopted in 1923. It manufactures and markets oil gas and electric stoves and ranges, ovens, oil tank water heaters, oil and gas portable room heaters, oil lamp stoves and other appliances under the trade name "Florence." Products are sold directly to department, hardware, furniture and general stores and jobbers throughout the country. The company has sales offices in principal cities of the United States, and through foreign agents it sells to Great Britain and continental Europe, West Indies, Central and South America, Australia and other countries.

Expansion in 1929

Notable expansion took place in 1929 when the company acquired the Leonard Metal Works, Kankakee, Ill., and the H. G. Weeks Manufacturing Co., at Goshen, Ind. The former concern is now known as the Leonard division and the stock and equipment of the latter was moved to Kankakee. The main plant of Florence Stove Co. is at Gardner, Mass., where 16 buildings having 270,000 square feet of floor space are located on 14 acres of land. Here the foundry and departments for stamping, punching, shaping and metal working, japanning, enameling and polishing are located, all conveniently connected by sidings with the Boston & Maine Railroad. The number of employees approximate 1060.

Florence Stove Co. has shown an excellent earning power in recent years. In the last six annual periods, net income per common share has averaged about $3.30 a share. In 1932, the worst year from the standpoint of general business, the company's net per share was 19.4 per cent greater than in 1930 and 46.7 per cent more than in 1931.

In the last three years, it has reduced its preferred stock by 11.84 per cent, cut its bank loans to $50,000 from $300,000, reduced its serial notes by $150,000, increased its cash by $72,800, increased its plant and equipment account by 20.4 per cent and its provision for depreciation by over 100 per cent. Plant account now stands at $1,535,350.

Good Showing in 1932

Net earnings in 1932 of $256,866 after depreciation and other charges were equal to $3.33 a share on 60,000 common shares after payment of preferred dividends. This compares with net of $196,958 in 1931, equal to $2.27 a common share, with $229,236 in 1930, or $2.79 a common share, and with $222,727, or $2.67 a common share, in 1929.

The company is without funded debt, though notes payable under a purchase contract as a result of new acquisitions, stood on Dec. 31, 1932, at $750,235, a sum which will be reduced by $50,000 each year to 1943 and eliminated in 1944. Preferred stock outstanding consists of 78,630 shares of $100 par stock which is gradually being retired by a sinking fund. In the last three years 1056 preferred shares have been retired.

In 1927 the old common stock was split, four no-par shares plus a bonus of one no-par share and one share of preferred stock were issued for the old $100 par stock. Dividends were paid on the old stock at varying rates since 1922. An initial dividend was paid on the new common stock of $1 on Sept. 1, 1927, and continued quarterly until March 1, 1930, after which 50 cents quarterly was paid until March 1, 1931, when dividends were discontinued. They were resumed this year with a payment of 25 cents.

The World's Business

Imperial Chemical Industries

SOME time ago this column stated that, in contrast with the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain was generous in its supply of information to its stockholders. A letter from representatives of the American concern disputes this contention. It reads as follows: "The income report by Imperial Chemical Industries in its annual report consists almost entirely of dividends declared by subsidiaries, balance being income from marketable securities, amount of actual earnings from operations not being published. Imperial's published balance sheet and income statement are on the basis of a holding company, and not on a consolidated basis. Over three-fourths of Imperial's reported assets are made of investment in and loans to subsidiaries, value of which could be only determined if consolidated financial statements were available. The amounts reported in Imperial's balance sheet as investments and loans to its subsidiaries do not even disclose the nature of the assets owned by Imperial through its subsidiary companies. Because of the fact that Imperial's annual reports do not give any information as to subsidiary companies, property, cash, inventories, accounts receivable, current liabilities, or the extent to which the depreciation of the property owned by Imperial through its subsidiaries is provided for by reserves, no knowledge can be gained from such reports as to the financial position, assets or liabilities of that company as a whole."

This column is glad to publish the above information. It would be interesting to hear the views upon it, however, of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Dollar Wheat

The return of dollar wheat, the importance of which it is impossible to overexaggerate, inspires a backward glance into the storied history of the bread grain since 1929. In August of that year wheat touched $1.41. Then along with other commodities it began to fall, though without leading those people who were bemused with the boom era to realize that this was the sad writing on the wall for the market bread later in the year. The drop in wheat from then on was not continuous. In the late spring of 1931, an improvement from a low point of 76 cents to 82 cents was registered. In July, however, the bottom fell through the market, the quotation falling to 54 cents. In October the price had fallen to 47 cents. A good beginning was made in 1932. But the year finished at 45 cents, and 1933 opened a cent lower, or 44 cents, which beat all records since the time of Queen Elizabeth. This price, which was for Number 2 hard winter wheat in the Chicago market, is not, of course, the return paid to the farmer. He gets the market price minus transport and middlemen costs. Several times the American farmer has received 25 cents a bushel for his grain, or less than the price of sawdust. Dollar wheat will be the sign to the farmer that better days are ahead.

Wheat on London

Farmers all over the world would be helped by a wheat agreement in London. A universal world acreage cut would bring production below consumption. Then the carryover, which determines price, would eke out the deficit, and would therefore cease to be a market factor. The carryover is as follows (in millions bushels):

United States	379
Canada	136
Argentina	60
Australia	40
Afloat to Europe	31
Total	646

The United States and Canada hold the bulk because they are the only two countries that conduct holding operations. In Australia and Argentina wheat goes straight from fields to markets. The carryover was 567,000,000 bushels in 1929. Therefore present production must be somewhere near present consumption. Talk is that the agreement will be based on a 15 per cent cut. Since production is around 4,500,00,000 bushels, a 15 per cent cut would be 675,000,000 bushels, or sufficient to allow the carryover to be absorbed.

The Textile Code:

The hearings in Washington on the new code of competition for the textile industry have a vital bearing on the new industrial line-up. Labor spokesmen are chagrined that this industry should be the first to come up for examination. For the textile industry is one of the lowest-paid industries in the United States. The new minimum wage for the industry, according to the code, is to be $11 in New England and $10 in the South. These rates, however, represent a sharp advance on minima which have been paid during the depression, and labor men in the textile industry itself are therefore pleased.

H. B. E.

Chicago Steel Rate Rises

CHICAGO, June 27—Firing of additional open hearth furnaces during the latter part of last week forced the operating rate for this district to slightly above 30 per cent. Present indications are that further improvement will be shown during this week, although tentative plans are vague. The district starts the week with two more blast furnaces and eight more open hearths melting than there were a week ago.

Electric Refrigerator Sales

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reports that sales of household electric refrigerators in the United States in May broke all records for a single month. Total sales through all retail outlets were estimated at 212,778 units compared with 137,917 sold in April and 151,946 in May.

Glass Bill May Give Impetus To Branch Banking

Need Is Seen of States to Give Branch Privileges to National Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., June 27—The Glass Bill, with its deposit guarantee provisions, points to the desirability and even the necessity of a very widespread extension of branch banking in this country, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, said in a speech before the New York State Bankers Association here last night. Dr. Anderson was of the opinion, however, that the desirability of preserving local financial independence in as great a country as the United States was very real.

"The important change that the Glass Bill makes in existing law, with respect to branch banking, is to permit national banks to do, in a given state, what state institutions may do, and the immediate question is as to what state policy should allow," Dr. Anderson continued.

State Legislation

"The urgent question here relates to the rather numerous small institutions which, though they have survived the catastrophe of the past four years and are solvent today, still find themselves with capital funds reduced, and with prestige impaired.

"I think there is widespread agreement that state legislation during the coming months, in many states, should concern itself with just this problem, particularly in view of the uncertainty as to how many of these institutions will be able to qualify after January 1, next, for admission to the deposit guarantee system provided for in the Glass Bill, and as to what their status in the future will be if they are not so admitted."

Relative to the handling of New York State's branch banking problem as affected by the Glass Bill, Dr. Anderson offered the following suggestions:

"I think it very desirable that the great banks of New York City and the great banks in other important cities in New York should be empowered and encouraged to reach out into smaller places, under the supervision of the state banking authorities and the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and to take under the protection of their adequate capital an important number of solvent but weaker banks in smaller places. This should be done under terms and conditions approved by the Comptroller or State Banking Department, with due consideration for local interests, as well as for the interests of the banks in the financial centers.

Branch Establishments

"I should not wish the legislation to permit the establishment of new branches in competition with existing institutions in the smaller places, as this would aggravate the difficulties of the situation rather than help them, the only exception being that, if a community has no bank at all, a branch of a bank in a great city might well be placed there.

"Instead, therefore, of a statute in New York providing for unqualified state-wide branch banking, I should think that the legislation might take the following form: We should permit banks of certain minimum capital to establish branches in any part of the State, in cities of a certain maximum population, the maximum being set low enough to prevent a competition of New York City banks for control of other important financial centers in the State.

"I think it would be desirable to permit banks of a smaller, but still substantial, capitalization to take over, as branches, other banks within their own county or within two adjoining counties. The very small bank in very small communities, established in the horse and buggy days, which has lost a great deal of its business and of its importance as a result of the coming of the automobile, which has already lost much of its business to the county seat banks, would be much better off if made a branch of a strong county seat bank."

New York City Bank Stocks Again Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The New York City bank stock market registered a further advance during the last week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,608,549,000, compared with $1,572,966,000 at the close of the previous week, an increase of $35,583,000, or 2.3 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,[illegible]0,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 4.87 per cent compared with a yield of 4.96 per cent reported on June 16. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.20 times their known book value compared with 1.18 on June 16. Based on current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.8 times their known earnings compared with 11.5 on June 16.

Mass. Investors Trust

Massachusetts Investors Trust announces that beginning with the prices of this trust's shares effective at 9:45 a. m. Boston time on Wednesday, June 28, the bid and asked prices will be stated in exact cents instead of fractions as heretofore. No change will be made in the taking of inventory the computation of asset value, or the determination of the price of the trust shares except that involved in the statement of the price in cents.

United Electric Railways

United Electric Railways Company of Providence reports for May deficit after all charges of $37,880. For the first five months of 1933 deficit after all charges of $323,875 is shown.

Board of Trade Membership

CHICAGO, June 27 — Four memberships were sold Monday on the Chicago Board of Trade, the first at $9850, the second at $9750, the third at $9800, and the fourth at $9900. Previous sale was at $9650.

Canadian Automobile Production Increases

PRODUCTION of 9396 motor vehicles in Canada during May was the highest output reported for any month since May, 1931, when 12,738 cars were made.

The principal increase over the preceding month (April, 1933) was in the output of passenger cars, which rose to 8024 from 6957, while trucks also showed some improvement at 1372, compared with 1298 in April.

For five months ended May 31, 1933, total production was 40,939 units, compared with 32,557 in the corresponding five months of 1932.

Net Incomes Of Packer Concerns Nearing Normal

CHICAGO June 27—The way the fiscal year 1933 is shaping up for packing companies, with gratifying profits already realized and indications pointing to a summer price structure that holds the key to more, net incomes for the full year may represent normal or nearly normal returns.

The summer selling season means increased volume, and inventories to be sold between now and October are uniformly valued at profitable figures.

The industry is greatly cheered by the outlook, and feels that this year it may escape such price breaks as occurred in late summer of the last two years, when modest profits were wiped out.

Prices are staying at the best levels of the year, and represent values ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent above average levels during the season when bulk of inventories were laid down. What is more, this year the packers have witnessed a profitable return of several important by-products lines, especially hides and leathers. Wool, also, has been advancing.

There is a conviction that governmental price-raising efforts will work out profitably for all concerned. Commitments in the hog market have been partly based on this idea.

Estimates of realized operating net for the year to date, as distinguished from inventory profits, are difficult to ascertain. But indications are that those packers paying dividends have found it possible already to cover the full year's requirements, while all of them will be able to restore a generous part of the ravages on surplus the last two years.

New Haven Reports Improvement in May

The New Haven Railroad reports for May a deficit after fixed charges of $394,496, before guarantees on separately operated properties. This compares with a surplus after charges of $108,720 for May, 1932.

The May result represented a substantial improvement over April, when there was a deficit after charges of $713,648. Freight revenues for May compared with the previous year decreased only $98,000, or 2.9 per cent.

Passenger revenue continued to show a substantial decrease with the result that total revenue decreased $673,860. Reduced operating expenses brought the decrease in net railway operating income to $339,375.

For the five months ended May 31, gross revenues were $25,754,468, a decrease of $8,129,928 from the corresponding period last year. Net operating income was $1,744,671, a decrease of $3,837,114.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Announces Tire Advance

CHICAGO, June 27—Montgomery Ward & Co. is sending out notices to its retail stores to put increased tire prices into effect upon receipt. Increases run about 7½ per cent on the company's first and second line tires and 7½ to 9 per cent on truck tires. Third line tire prices remain unchanged. Indications are that the company's third line tires will be discontinued after Aug. 31.

Leading tire manufacturers put a price increase of 7½ per cent or more into effect on June 7, or shortly thereafter. Sears Roebuck increased tire prices June 12. Montgomery Ward's action in this respect is two weeks later than that of Sears.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Shows Profit

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27 — Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co. reports for the five months ended May 31, 1933, profit of $362,127 after taxes and charges, but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $107,560 in the first five months of 1932.

May profit was $142,353 before depreciation and depletion, compared with $24,054 in May, 1932.

New York Telephone Net

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—New York Telephone Company's net operating income in May, according to a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was $3,231,693, compared with $3,247,783 in the like month last year. The decrease of approximately $16,000 was the smallest reported in many months.

Jay L. Francis & Co

Members of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Orders Executed on All Exchanges

National Building
347 Bay Street
Toronto, Can.

Nation's Retailers In Agreement On A Tentative Code

Conform to Provisions of Recovery Act as to Labor and Competition

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 27—The National Retail Dry Goods Association has prepared an initial, tentative code which confines itself to the mandatory labor provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act and certain fair competition rules for observance within its own trade. In commenting on it, Mr. Lew Hahn, president of the association, says:

"Any belief that the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act are intended to exempt retail distribution from the need of complying with the law's requirements fail of substantiation when the scope of retailing and its great influence on the producing industries are considered.

"The alternative to a retail code prepared by retailers themselves can only be a code forced upon retailers by the Government.

"The desirability of having one code for the entire trade has been discussed with the other important divisions of retailing through the medium of the Retailers' National Council at frequent intervals during the last month. Ideas have been freely exchanged among the council associations with the result that the aims of all of the associations are known to be much alike.

"The other council associations are now working on codes to cover their own trades' needs and conditions, which we believe will shape up much the same as our own. It is expected that these will be compelled in time to permit the blending of these separate codes into one national retail code prior to the time that the National Retail Rry Goods Association will be required to submit its code to the recovery administration.

"Our code has purposely been confined to the points indicated above because it is our opinion that to insure understanding and effective operation under the law, code provisions intended to cover relationships between manufacturers and wholesalers with retailers should be prepared jointly by those whose interests are involved.

"For this purpose the officers, directors and committees of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will hold themselves ready to work in coöperation and good will with the representatives of our sources of supply in the effort to make the recovery movement a complete success.

"Until such joint action has been taken and resultant codes approved by the Federal Administration there should be no rearrangement of trade practices since codes are not effective until approved by the President."

Dividends

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 70 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 1.

State Street Investment Corporation, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Wage Increase Announced

PEPPERELL, Mass., June 27 (AP) — The Nashua River Paper Company announces a 10 per cent wage increase for its 250 employees, effective July 1. The increase partially restores decreases ordered in the last two years.

Medford Savings Bank

29 High St., Branch 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

Deposits Received by Mail

64 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Saving Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Progress in Education

School That Takes to a Barge

Making Thames Valley a Textbook Eagerly Read

By PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"I WISH it was for a month—not just ten days!" The speaker was a small boy who sat on the gunwale of the river barge, his hands in his pockets, his brown legs dangling over the hold.

He had been warned that the gunwale of barges is not a wise place for small boys who are unaccustomed to them, but that did not matter. He looked over his shoulder, and a shoal of little fish darted away close to the surface of the water. He said he wondered whether they could be goldfish or sardines, and added that he would like to live on a barge for "always."

There is only one school in London —that of Great College Street in Kentish Town—which has adopted the plan of providing a practical and simultaneous lesson in history and geography by spending part of the summer term upon the river, but so successful has the plan proved that, ever since 1924, with the exception of one year, parties have left Windsor late in May, and have chugged gently up strear to Goring, camping there for a week-end before returning home.

During the trip, the valley of the Thames has been explored thoroughly from the standpoint of history (the Thames valley is rich in history), and from the standpoints of architecture, of modern inventions, of nature in every phase. The historical interests of Runnymead and the signing of Magna Charta by King John in 1215; the industrial interests of the biscuit factory of Messrs. Huntley & Palmer; the architectural interests of Windsor Castle, of Hampton Court Palace, of Chertsey Abbey—all have had their place.

From Teachers to Bargees

Other schools might organize similar expeditions, of course, but it is not every school that numbers among the members of its staff a couple of river enthusiasts who are able to turn themselves from teachers to cooks, and more important, from cooks to bargees with equal facility. Mr. P. H. Earnshaw and Mr. E. P. Leaphard, the two masters who conduct the tour, learned the law of the river when they were boys themselves, and are able to give equally accurate information upon such matters as navigation, or architecture, or the boiling of potatoes, or the ways of water rats. Mr. Earnshaw and Mr. Leaphard are, moreover, on friendly terms with a barge owner who, for the bare running expenses, places the "Nelly" at their disposal, together with a snorting little tug and an engineer to run her.

The "Nelly" is an ordinary river barge, 70 feet in length, with an open 50-foot hold. In the normal way she carries cargoes of timber, but when, for a fortnight of the year, she becomes a school, slight alterations are made in her general arrangements. Five uprights are placed along the hold and, between them, a board to carry sheets which, furled in the daytime, are loosed to form a roof at night. Below this roof, and running from end to end of the hold, are slung heavy gas pipes, which are lashed to cross bars, and carry between them long strips of canvas in which the boys sleep at night, head to head and feet to feet, wrapped in service blankets. During the day, the gas pipes are run together below the gunwale, and the center of the hold is left free.

On Board the "Nelly"

Life on board the "Nelly" is altogether entertaining, because cooking is done with skill upon three Primus stoves, and the washing of tin mugs and plates is done with skill in the river; and because every boy has a bathing suit, and every boy takes a pride in seeing that his blankets are tidily folded, and that the bay in which he sleeps is kept spik-and-span.

Lessons never enter seriously into anybody's calculations, although both Mr. Earnshaw and Mr. Leaphard agree that more is learned during the 10 practical days on the river than during six months of more less theoretical days spent in the class rooms at Kentish Town.

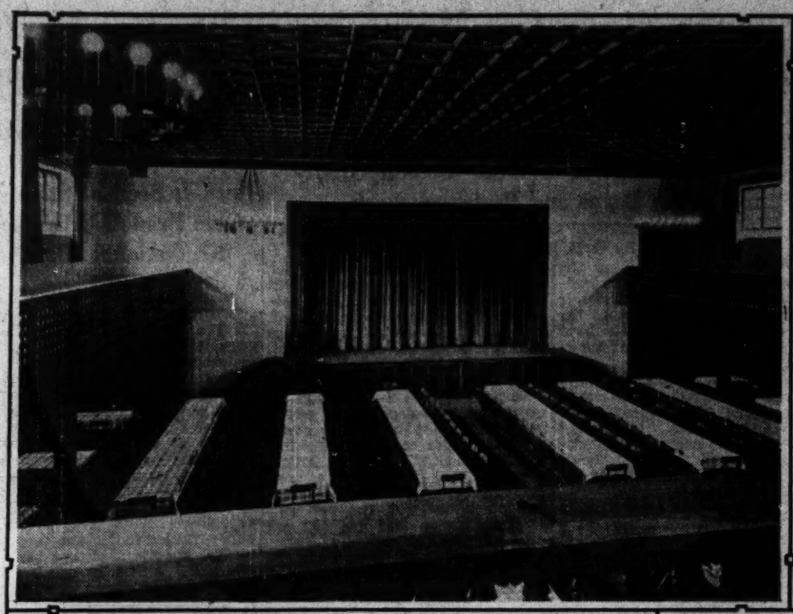
Each boy is provided with a guidebook and a log, both of which are prepared by the masters in charge. The guidebook consists of nearly 50 pages of notes and drawings, which explain anything and everything connected both with the life of the river and the life along its banks. Places of historic and architectural interest; bridges, locks and weirs; tides and the way to measure them; trees and the way to discover their diameter and height; flowers, birds, insects.

Keeping the Log

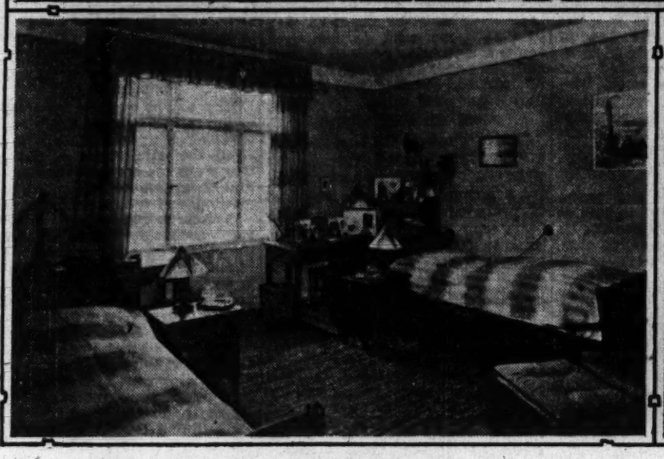
The log provides a page for each day upon which to record the distance traveled, the towns and bridges passed, the direction of winds, the condition of the river, and general notes upon any matters of personal interest. A list of questions is added: Do the lockgates open upstream or downstream? Why are locks built near weirs? What palace was built from the remains of Chertsey Abbey? How did Cowey Stakes get its name? Upon return to school each voyager writes an essay upon his experiences.

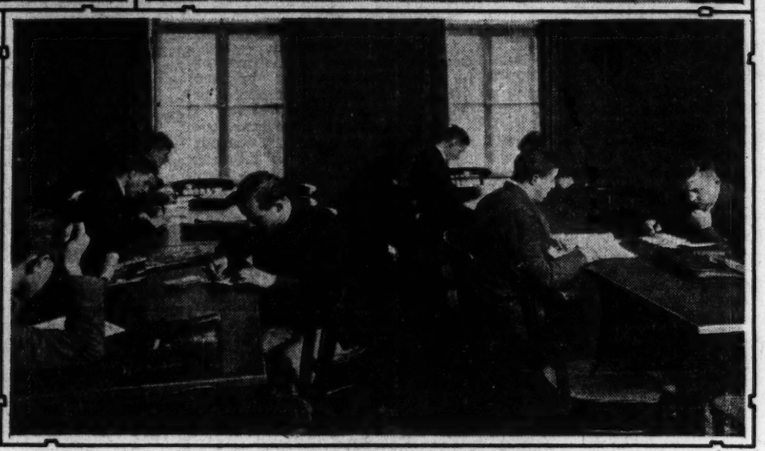
Children who go to school upon the barge pay a sum of 35s. each. There are some who cannot afford this—many are the children of exceedingly poor parents—but when payment is difficult help is always forthcoming, and nobody ever knows, except those who receive it, when help is given.

The small boy, who, sitting on the gunwale when he first embarked at Windsor, wondered whether the fish he saw below him were sardines, does not wonder such things for long. When he has had a few days pulling slowly up stream, with the rounded shoulders of the Chilterns rising to the one side and the deep stretches of yellow fields running away to the other, and has watched the little towns pass, and the bridges pass, and has investigated the water life about him, he knows (the London child is renowned for knowing things) as much about the river as most people know in a lifetime.









Upper Left and Upper Right—By Jaeger & Georgen, Munich. Others—The Christian Science Monitor

Four Glimpses of the Student House in Munich, Ger. Upper Left—The "Mensa" or Refectory, in Which Between 4000 and 5000 Students Are Provided With a Cheap Meal Each Day. In the Background Is the Stage Used for Student Theatricals. The Room When Used as a Theater Will Accommodate 500. Upper Right—Courtyard. The Administrative Offices of the Student House Organization on Right. The Staircase Leads to the Refectory and Study Rooms. Lower Left—One of the Bedrooms. Many Foreign Students, Including Some Americans, Are Also Accommodated Here. Lower Right—One of the Workrooms or Studies. The Student House Includes Clubrooms, Libraries, Recreation Rooms, as Well as Living Quarters.

'Enough Said'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many words do you take to express an idea? Your answer will be a fair index to certain broad traits of your character.

Einstein has remarked that the prose of George Bernard Shaw reminds him of the music of Mozart. In Shaw's prose there is never a superfluous word and in Mozart's music there is never a superfluous note, he says. If Shaw had turned musician and Mozart writer, it is probable that the same fine economy, of tone by the one and words by the other, would have characterized them. More than this, if either Shaw or Mozart had become anything else—"doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief"—he would doubtless have exhibited the same trait of precision in his calling.

* * *

In other words thrift, however expressed, is an attitude of mind and is bound to show itself, whether in writing, in composing music, in talking, in building a house, in planning a campaign, or in making one's toilet — everywhere economy in thought comes before economy in act.

The art of just-enough is priceless as a guide to the professional person but no less to the housekeeper, the artisan, the day laborer. Too much or too little may spoil the roast, mar a piece of handicraft, or disqualify one for the commonest task—for instance the elevator boy if he persists in stopping his car just above or just below the proper landing.

* * *

As a good discipline in the art of just-enough a studied control of words in speaking and in writing is invaluable. Volubility is a sign of slovenly thought and an undisciplined purpose. We do not need to be "laconic" after the fashion of the ancient Laconians who were noted for their pithy brevity of speech. We do not need to emulate the Irish railway employee who telegraphed to headquarters "Off again, on again, Finnegan," in reporting a wreck. Neither will we imitate the Roman general's message "Veni, vidi, vici" but we can practice verbal economy—a habit that will prove of immense value whatever one's vocation in life.

Hobby School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE real painting is your mental conception of the subject. It is what you have to say about it." Nothing new perhaps; but Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger, thoughtfully arranging his palette, with the warm colors of the spectrum on one side and the cool ones on the other, in the dooryard of an old New England farmhouse, gives a practical demonstration of how an oil painting is evolved. In little more than an hour he executes a creditable landscape which explains to the layman in his audience, more clearly than volumes of technical dissertation, exactly how he says, in yellow and rose madder, in orange, blue and vermilion, that the time is late afternoon and that yellow-orange light falls on roof and lawn and foliage.

Interesting Exhibits

This friendly interpretation is a feature of an interesting exhibition at what has been inadequately named "The Hobby School," Newton Lower Falls, Mass., where men of 90 and little ones of 8 are learning to observe and, through the work of their own hands, convey their observations to others in the form of paintings, carvings, etchings, paper knives, toys; and many other objects of wide variety and intrinsic beauty. In addition to vigorous landscapes in oil and water color, by the directors of the school—Mr. Bettinger and Miss Kay Peterson—there are lovely bits of sculpture; drawings in pencil; colorful still lifes; illuminated lettering; jewelry; wood carving; hand-woven linens; hooked rugs; glazed pottery images, animals and shells. One of the most interesting exhibits is a group of composition exercises, in colored paper, cut out and applied, in flat areas, in a fanciful landscape design. They are the work of very young children and were inspired by poems and fairy tales which were read aloud to them. Both exquisite beauty and humor have been achieved in an amusing set of painted wooden animals. The artist, Mr. P. L. Martin, has captured in their simple lines an extraordinary feeling of movement and something definitely characteristic of the original kangaroo, horse, cow or elephant portrayed.

The purpose of the school is not to develop professional craftsmen, although naturally the training will help the student whose future holds an art career. It is primarily designed to assist both adults and children seeking an outlet for some creative impulse of an artistic nature in the realm of handicraft. It has grown out of genuine sympathy for the individual, with a natural hunger within him for the loveliness of life, with leisure at his disposal, and without the training which would equip him to utilize that leisure in a satisfying way.

Fixed Up Old House

The house in which the school began two months ago, was built in 1813. The teachers themselves have painted and renovated the rooms. Their pupils are drawn from every walk of life. Some of them are continuing studies which commenced under Mr. Bettinger's instruction five years ago. A middle-aged couple have recently begun to take drawing lessons and derive a vast amount of pleasure from outdoor sketching. It has given them a new perspective and an absorbing pastime.

With remarkable foresight a West Point graduate has enrolled in the Hobby School, insuring himself thus against any tedium which might result from future idle hours in the army.

The outstanding value of the project cannot be better illustrated than it was by the retired business man who appealed for lessons in simple carpentry. He was weary, he said, of playing bridge and golf all the time, and was seeking relaxation in "something to do with his hands." His immediate ambition was to construct his own work bench and box of tools.

The summer session of the school began on June 9. Classes especially for children and young people will open the first of July.

Hull Offers Courses For Foreign Students

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IF OXFORD and Cambridge have unique qualities as time-honored centers of English scholarship, the universities which have come so rapidly to the fore during this century offer greater scope for initiative and experimentation. To University College, Hull, falls the honor of founding the first complete courses especially designed to give the student from other lands an insight into England and her literature.

Other universities have offered holiday courses or admitted foreigners as students of their general curriculum. In the one case, however, the time available has proved too brief for thorough acclimatization, and in the other the student has often had to work under considerable difficulties, sometimes hindering his fellow students, and having little to carry home with him at the end.

A Full School Year

The courses at Hull, which owed much to the initiative of Prof. F. C. Roe, last a full academic year (October to June, with breaks of a month at Christmas and Easter). They involve residence in a University Hall, a provision which has been found satisfactory, both for the foreign student and for the English students whom they leaven. The total fees for the year including residence in Hall are £87 10s.

Two courses are offered—a diploma course for the graduate of a foreign university wishing to specialize in English language and literature, and a certificate course with a more general cultural aim. The former involves the writing of a thesis and advanced study, the latter consists of a practical study of the language, modern English literature, modern English history, and a general survey of the social and industrial conditions of present-day England. Both courses deal with phonetics. The diploma course should be of special value to those intending to teach English in their own countries.

Well Adapted

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, to give its full title, is well adapted to the needs of the student from overseas. The third port in England, it offers direct access from all parts of the North Sea. As a great industrial city and port, with its own law courts, museums, art gallery and repertory theatre, it affords abundant opportunity for contact with the outstanding features of English life, while the nearness of the Yorkshire Moors, the great industrial cities of Yorkshire, and the historic city of York, offer a rich background to the visitor.

The first session of these courses is now nearing completion, and has been attended by students from Japan, Roumania, Finland and Germany. In view of the pressing need of greater understanding between nations, and the fitness of the university student to spread such understanding, it is to be hoped that the courses will be supported by the foundation of generous scholarships, and that other universities will follow the lead which Hull has given.

Talking Pictures Prove Aid to Music and Sciences

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

Talking motion pictures are a valuable factor in teaching natural science and music, according to a survey made public by Dr. Varney C. Arnspiger, research graduate at Teachers College, Columbia University.

A study of 2500 boys and girls from the fifth and seventh grades in 34 classrooms in three states showed gains ranging between 20 and 60 per cent among those students who used talking pictures as compared with pupils who studied by the ordinary methods, Dr. Arnspiger said. Furthermore, students who were instructed through the aid of talking pictures retained their knowledge longer than did those who learned without pictures, he held.

"This demonstration of effectiveness within these rather narrow ranges of instruction," he continued, "suggests many other possibilities for fruitful research, the results of which should be of greatest importance to the whole field of education."

The Munich Student-House

Individual Self-Help Replaced by Coöperation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Munich

ONE of the features which most strikes the foreign student of German life is the educational system, and especially college education. This section in several respects presents the strongest contrast to its counterpart in Anglo-Saxon countries. The number of students at the German universities is remarkably great in proportion to the population of the country, and their social life is characterized by very unpretentious "digs" and meals in huge soup kitchens specially run for their benefit.

In pre-war times the necessity for roughing it was taken as a matter of course for at least nine out of 10 of the young men and women at college. When, however, the exigencies of the housing problem drove the students out of their single hired apartments, which were commandeered by the authorities to form flats or semi-flats for families, and when inflation drove a coach-and-four through the students' normal standard of life, the necessity for complete reorganization became imperative. The general public became interested, and the joint efforts of the students, university authorities, and public-spirited outsiders resulted in founding homes for students all over the country.

Munich, where the difficulties to be overcome were particularly severe, took the lead by founding, in 1920, a a society called "Studentenhaus." The credit for this idea being due to Herr Fritz Beck, who is well known in the United States through his association with international students' organizations. The immediate aim of the "Studentenhaus" was to collect funds and to canvas for contributions such as building materials, furniture and labor for the purpose of constructing a students' home, which would ease the struggle for the necessities of daily life and supply a congenial atmosphere.

Buildings Found

The first big step toward realizing the objects of the society was taken in 1925 when the building site was bought for the erection of an extensive kitchen and refectory hall, workrooms and a separate house, the "Studentenheim" which contains a large number of bed-sitting rooms for German and foreign students, the Anglo-American section of which is always considerable. The site purchased by the society contained three large old houses, including a swimming bath. The most urgent need was for a big dining room, as up to that time the catering for the students had been done in restaurants hired for certain hours of the day, an arrangement which was inadequate and unsatisfactory in every way.

The converting of the old houses into a new block was performed most satisfactorily by Herr German Bestelmeyer and Herr Karl Bässler. By the end of 1926 part of the building was ready for use, namely the urgently needed "mensa," the kitchen and dining hall, where 500 students can have their meals simultaneously, and altogether 4000 to 5000 are fed every day. A lunch or dinner consisting of soup, meat, and vegetables costs 50 pfennigs, a vegetarian meal is supplied for 20 pfennigs, and a plate of soup may be had for 5 pfennigs. (A pfennig is about one-fifth of a cent.) These prices are about half of what one has to pay in a very cheap restaurant, where the service is bad and the surroundings often squalid. The supply of adequate meals is the main factor in cutting down the students' expenses and further attempts have been made in this direction.

Tailoring Department

The Munich Studentenhaus has organized a tailoring department, where ironing and mending is done for next to nothing and cast-off clothes, given to the institution, are overhauled and distributed among the needy. Many a half-worn winter overcoat has thus been made serviceable again. Beyond this, there is a book and stationery department where supplies are sold at wholesale prices and the student can find the best market for secondhand books.

Another side of the student's home which is greatly appreciated, especially in winter, is the bright, modern study rooms, which contain a small library of handbooks and compare favorably with the huge halls in the university libraries owing to their cozy sitting-room atmosphere. Moreover, there is a room with a dozen typewriters where fair copies of examination papers can be made.

When the new house was planned a few rooms were provided where students can give private lessons, as it is always a great inconvenience to deal with a pupil in a bed-sitting room. There is also a beautiful wood paneled recreation hall, which at the midday meal is used as a second refectory, and is available for dances, parties and all sorts of celebrations arranged by the students. A stage for amateur theatricals is both an encouragement and a most desirable outlet for the young people, who require self-expression as much as bread and butter.

Self-Supporting

All this work could not, of course, be accomplished without extensive loans from various sources, a considerable part of which has been guaranteed by the Bavarian State Bank. The total cost of the Studentenhouse building amounted to about 1,400,000 marks; this sum is being repaid on a mortgage basis out of the proceeds of the institution, which is self-supporting.

A question which naturally occurs is, Where does the poor student come in, who cannot even afford the very moderate charges for meals and so on? When economic and financial difficulties began to tell on the students, they sought salvation in individual self-help, and tried to earn their living as clerks or laborers in the holidays or during term time, a remedy which has become quite illusionary now that unemployment overshadows every department of life.

The idea of the founders of the Studentenhaus was to replace individual self-help by coöperative self-help, i. e., to free the talented poor student from the daily fight for bread and butter and release his energies for research work by putting prices on a sliding scale, the normal rates applying to those who are not dependent on outside assistance, while several grades of reductions are given to the more or less needy—always provided, of course, that the talent for intellectual work has been proved. The budget of the Studentenhaus as an economic unit is balanced in such a way that the departments where assistance has to be given most frequently are partly paid for by those which can be run at a profit. Apart from this there are always certain donations of money, as well as gifts in kind, for the "mensa" department, which enables the administration committee to give free meals or tickets for meals at reduced cost to poor students. Under the prevailing circumstances it is impossible to help adequately all cases of need, but to a considerable extent the really talented student can rely on the community to alleviate his difficulties.

In summing up the merits of the Studentenhaus stress should not only be laid on the material help given, but also on the fine spirit of solidarity prevailing among the young people. In the administrative committee the students themselves are strongly represented and taking an active share in the organization and routine work of the institution, an excellent thing from the point of view of forming the character and developing a sense of responsibility.

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De Cordova Gardens To Open for Charity

Valuable antiques, paintings and a splendid estate with many gardens, drives and walks, will be shown to the public on June 30 by the owner, Mr. Julian De Cordova, Sandy Point Road, Lincoln, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This is the last in a series of garden openings, under the auspices of the society.

The gardens and the galleries will be open from 2 to 6 p. m. Included in Mr. De Cordova's extensive collection are plant fossils and trilobites, Druid, Scandinavian and American Indian relics of rough and polished stone, as well as cabinets of valuable Egyptian antiquities, particularly a collection of pottery from tombs behind the second pyramid. In addition, cups, vases and lamps from Greece and Rome are exhibited, as well as bits of the Parthenon and the Forum. Even a bronze horse scraper and a "knuckle duster" from the battlefield of Vercingetorix and Caesar are on display.

Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions, Chinese porcelain, carved jade and ivory are to be exhibited, as well as French and Flemish tapestries. Included in the fine collection of paintings are works of Corregio, Giepolo, Rousseau, Guardis, Gerborch and other old and new masters.

Wool Price Expected To Show New Gains

Despite the abrupt rise in the price of wool during the last six weeks or more, a substantial advance to new high ground is "most likely" according to officials of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston.

Surplus stocks are entirely absorbed, officials says. "Not only is the raw wool absorbed but the goods into which it went are sold and consumption channels, leaving wool in a stronger statistical position than it has been for years.

"Manufacturers appreciate this and are making every effort to stock up ahead today, feeling that the longer they wait the more they will have to pay. They mark up their goods substantially and get the mark-up; in fact they have sold right up into September and most of the manufacturers are running night and day."

Annual Rose Show to Open In Horticultural Hall

The brilliancy and beauty of roses will fill Horticultural Hall tomorrow and Thursday when the annual rose show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held.

This year the show is being given as a complimentary gesture to the American Rose Society which is holding its annual meeting in the Hotel Somerset on the same days. The exhibition will open to the public tomorrow at 2 p. m. and will continue through Thursday evening. Admission is free. In addition to roses, a beautiful display of sweet peas and other flowers will be shown. Members of the American Rose Society will make a pilgrimage to the Marblehead garden of Mrs. Harriet R. Foote Wednesday morning and will return to Boston in the evening to visit the rose show. Early in the same evening they will visit the rose garden in the Fenway.

Motion Pictures

Still Going Strong

At the Fine Arts Theater, "Mädchen in Uniform" is drawing capacity houses for its fourth week, with indications of an even more extensive run—proof that the right environment and manner of presentation can put over an out-of-the-ordinary picture successfully. Proof also that art that is big enough is not too big for the public.

"Mädchen in Uniform" is as simple and direct in its appeal as a great symphony, and like a symphony it reveals new beauties on closer acquaintance. It is quietly adorned with significant detail, never cluttered with trivia. It is nowhere marred by a touch of the commonplace, yet it is common in its humanity.

The intensifying portraiture of Fräulein Hertha Thiele as the sensitive young girl, timid and lonely as a fawn in the stone-quarry of a Prussian boarding-school, of Fräulein Dorothea Wieck as the lovable teacher who wins her tragically excessive devotion, and of Fräulein Emilia Unda, epitomizing in the school principal the quintessence of Prussianism, has been universally praised. But that of the finely orchestrated group of pupils and distinctive ensemble of teachers is equally impressive and important to the unified whole. If there is one character who is not absolutely real, it is the visiting Princess, and her make-believe so closely approaches reality that the difference is discernible only after several viewings. At all events, that is a small flaw to find in a work of essentially noble proportion and symmetry.

M. L.

Chain Store Aided Public During Bank Holidays

Speaking before the monthly luncheon of the Massachusetts Press Association at the Hotel Kenmore yesterday, Mr. George L. Moore, in answer to charges that chain stores did not help communities during the bank holidays, said that during that time First National Stores cashed $500,000 in checks for customers; extended $200,000 of credit to customers, and gave credit and cashed food orders for municipalities to the sum of $300,000.

Mr. Moore, speaking on "The Chain Store and the Community," declared that the chain store has helped build more prosperous trading centers in communities by giving values, which have kept the consumer's dollar at home. First National Stores' contributions to unemployment relief are running at the rate of $200,000 a year, he said, and in Massachusetts are administered in 155 towns and cities by 442 local organizations.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
8:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
8:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
9:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
9:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzie Green.
9:30 Announcements; sport review.
9:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Saving Money in State Government, Governor Ely and Prof. A. N. Holcombe.
7:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 Rotary International convention: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, from Mechanics Building.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, The Sizzlers; vocal trio.
11:30 NBC, "Cotton Week" program.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, pianists.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Guitar and piano.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs": sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Musical program and dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: "The Problems of Labor and Industries," Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Conn's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Talk; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Midwest Rotary International banquet program, from University Club.
8:00 Local feature program.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "Picking the Strings."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 "Rhythm Rebels."
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College musical program.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Rotary International convention, from Mechanics Building; addresses.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Mariaden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Presentation of Guggenheim Medal to Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogiro.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:30 p. m.—Two games, Braves-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Boston Chinese Societies Entertain Rotary Delegate

Unable to stay for the Chinese-American banquet planned by the Friends of China, Inc., in his honor, Dr. Fong F. Sec, editor of the Commercial Press in Shanghai, was entertained by the Chinese community at 21 Hudson Street last night. Various Chinese groups, including the Chinese Welfare Association, the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, the Chinese Nationalists, and the Chinese Merchants' Association, combined to receive the visitor.

Dr. Sec, who is in Boston as a delegate to the Rotary International Convention, will meet the officers of the Friends of China at 4 p. m. today at the home of Dr. William E. Chenery, treasurer of the society and a trustee of Boston University.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $12.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 336 Huntington Ave, KEN. 1839.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—6 rooms, corner, newly decorated; near schools; exclusive location. Parkway 3134-M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Cool 4-room apartment near Columbia; very reasonable to right persons; every convenience. Call University 4-4265.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

EAST HAMPTON, CONN.—Lovely furnished cottage on lake front, fireplace, 3-car garage; rent reasonable; July, August.
WAHNITA
LAKE POCOTOPAUG LODGE

SMALL Adirondack camp, 5 rooms and bath, beautiful location on lake, all modern improvements, spring water in house. HARRY RUSER, Coreys, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

VOTER HILL FARM
Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Me.

WANTED—Christian Scientist, or couple, in delightful private country home in New Hampshire hills, all conveniences, ideal place for rest and study; accessible to church. P-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 380 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-3080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5342, New York City

FURNITURE

FURNITURE in good taste for every room, from homes, very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, studio beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 80 St., N. Y. C.

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2724. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Middle-aged companion-housekeeper for elderly lady. Tel. Riv. 9-1430. 801 West End Ave., Apartment 8-D.

HOMES TO SHARE

WESTPORT, CONN.—Young woman to share woodland cottage, swimming, motoring. For particulars write CLARA RICE, Saugatuck P. O., Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE, cheery home in beautiful Montclair, N. J.; exceptionally desirable section, convenient transit, established neighborhood; terms reasonable. Box 37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—For rent, furnished, modern, cool, 6-room house for July and August. Tel. Caldwell 6-1260-J.

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

ALFRED HOLOCH
Repairs luggage to look like new
155 E. 77th St., N. Y. C. Butterfield 8-6337

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 3 days weekly during summer. Write Box G-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, or Mu. 2-3833.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office 2 or more afternoons; reasonable. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. Chickering 4-6358.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—200-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house, quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $20-$35; 6th season; booklet.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills, overlooking mountains; year-round; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

MOUNT AIRY—Permanent and transient guests; real home; rates moderate. CHARLOTTE NEANPASS, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255.

ROSE LODGE
In the Berkshires COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
(Home Away From Home)
Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.
RATES $17.00 PER WEEK, $2.50 PER DAY

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

THE HOMESTEAD—Comfortable and restful home with beautiful grounds; near Hudson River and foothills of Catskills; home cooking. Rates, RUTH A. CARL, Linderman Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate, Insurance
Appraisals, Property Management
Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
Ohnewald & Denlinger
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937-8

FOR SALE—LOTS (CORNER) 50x100, near Babylon, L. I.; adjacent R. R. Station; price $850, terms accepted; R. B. GADLOW, 37-52 80th St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE, Maine, East Boothbay, shore-front property; 2 houses, completely furnished; garage; reasonable. Address owner, EMILY A. LEE.

OPPORTUNITY — 22-room house, furnished, beautifully located, 7 acres, on main highway; now catering to tourists; will sell for $9000, cash required $3500. Write Box J. Bethel, Me.

RESORTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Mir-a-Mar, 4th at Beach—New, attractive ocean front rooms and small apartments, sun-deck bathing.

OVERLOOK INN, YORK BEACH, MAINE—Quiet, near ocean, variety food, $60-$65 per month, $15-$18 week. M. S. BRIDGERS.

Quogue, L. I., Ogilvie Cottage
In exclusive summer colony; charming home atmosphere; excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf. Quogue phone 976.

"The IDLEWHYLE"
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Enjoy a never-to-be-forgotten vacation as our guests. Located directly on the Atlantic Ocean in the center of all activities. *Write for rates.* A. H. KIRBY

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME
In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. M. B. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

FAMILY of three wish to board in German home, vicinity of Boston or Cambridge; can supply own furniture if desired. Telephone Jam. 1898-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Comfortable rooms near The Mother Church, MRS. BROSS. Telephone Kenmore 8134.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Large or small room, adjoining bath, suitable business man; private family; no other roomers; express station subway. Tel. Mansfield 6-4273.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 338 Marlborough Rd.—Furnished room, bath, cooking privileges; clean and quiet; 2 mins. B. M. T. Su. 2-3455. Also small room.

N. Y. C. (105th St. and Broadway)—Large room with adjoining bath, homelike surroundings; reasonable rent; references. Telephone Clarkson 3-7362.

N. Y. C. (Near Riverside Drive), 310 West 96th—Beautifully furnished sunny, clean, quiet, telephone, elevator, Frigidaire, conveniences. Apt. 64.

N. Y. C., 846 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5900 mornings.

N. Y. C., 306 West 85th—Attractive room, running water, quiet; near subway, park, Drive; elevator. (Apt. 5-A.) Riverside 9-3947.

N. Y. C., 155 East 77th St.—Single, double; quiet; near subway station; improvements; moderate rates. Tel. Butterfield 8-6397.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER — Twelve years' experience drafting, estimating, switchboard designing, wants position. Write G. V. LODENIUS, 64 Liberty St., Owego, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED superintendent, apartment house; qualified to take full charge. MALUCH, 59-61 Nagle Ave. (Apartment 3), N. Y. C.

MAN, 30 years, educated and traveled, accountant and office manager, with initiative and experience desires constructive work with future. Write Box E-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, excellent cook, matronizing, take charge business or motherless home. 522 W. 112th St., Apartment 22, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT desired by capable, experienced bookkeeper-typist; best references; moderate salary; could serve as companion-nurse, or children's nurse. (Miss) B. SIMINGTON, 111 Brant Ave., Brantford, Ontario.

MONTREAL — Bookkeeper, typist, thoroughly capable of taking charge of office, Phone Plateau 4029.

OFFICE executive with wide experience, capable taking full charge of office detail including personnel, wishes position; splendid references. Write Box H-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SEAMSTRESS by the day; dressmaking from patterns; expert shopper for exclusive clientele anywhere metropolitan district. MISS L. STILLMAN, 1140 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTHERN gentlewoman seeks position, companion, mothering children, doctor's office hostess, children's hotel or store hostess; position trust where moral integrity counts; best qualifications. MRS. T. C., 63 Ashley Ave., Charleston, S. C.

WOMAN desires position as companion, has traveled extensively; free to go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position general office work, stenography, typing, permanent or temporary. Write Box X-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG lady would like position caring for children; able to teach piano and can also do shorthand and typewriting. P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven-on-Shrewsbury, N. J.—16th year; country estate vicinity Asbury; bathing, tennis; $15-$20; children half.

Beacon Villa CONVENIENT DIFFERENT
Half-hour and 10c fare from Boston. Spacious grounds and piazzas. Excellent table. Board and room. Single, $12-$16; double, $22-$32. F. I. PRATT, Owner-Manager. OCEan 1439.

BOATING, bathing, fishing; vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; modern; rates June $10 per week. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, New Hampshire.

DIRIGO HOUSE Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.
Open June 10 through September
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
THE MISSES PERRY

SUMMER HOMES

7-ROOM cottage at S. Duxbury, Mass., Standish shore, on the waterfront, with running water, gas and electric, for reasonable price. Tel. Uni. 3447 (Cambridge, Mass.).

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ONTARIO

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RYAN'S PHARMACY
NEILSON'S HARRIET'S
and
SMILES'N CHUCKLES CANDIES
Toilet Goods *Soda Fountain*
We Deliver
Main E. at Sanford B-1722
Near Christian Science church

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Limited
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
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*580 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street

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BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise. Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

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The Clothier
394 RICHMOND STREET
Has moved from 342 Richmond Street, London, to their uptown store.
Only one store in London, now on Richmond St. a few doors south of Dundas St.
394 RICHMOND STREET
Also Stores in Stratford and Galt

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE — COKE
BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
THE NEW V-EIGHT Ford
112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and best repair plants in the world for all makes of cars
Noted for service.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. * Met 1840

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235
55 Stores in Canada

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired.
225-7 TALBOT ST. Phones {Met. 633
103 DUNDAS ST. {Met. 3430

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Western Ontario's Big Dept. Store
Have you seen the new Van Raalte hose? In both chiffon and service, they have a new toe construction that you will like. $1. and up. Main Floor.

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Limited
Fine Commercial Printing
WRAPPING PAPERS
Publishers of
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London's Home Weekly
382 Clarence Street Phone Met 699

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp.
LIMITED

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone {MET. 795-W or MET. 2795-J

Canada

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

BLANKETS
Your blankets need expert attention during the laundering process. Send them here with confidence. A Moff-proof blanket bag is returned with each fully finished blanket.
PHONE LL. 2161
TORONTO-WEST WASH LAUNDRY LTD.

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RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HAIRDRESSING
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720
764 ANNETTE ST. Ph. Lyndhurst 7389

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TORONTO LLoydbrook *1131

KOFFEE KUP
Pure Food Harmoniously Blended
Makes Palatable Dishes
BREAKFAST 7-11 LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-8
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21 RICHMOND ST. WEST Opp. Simpsons

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STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
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MARCELLING, SHAMPOOING,
HAIRCUTTING
All Work Guaranteed
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CUSTOMIZED APPAREL FOR MEN
Hand Tailored Suits, Shirts, Underwear. Finest Quality Hats, Ties, Socks, etc.
WILLIAM SINGER, 1405 PEEL ST.
Call Mr. Cole for Appointment MA-3400

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For All Occasions
MISS CAIRNS, *Florist*
1251 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE MONTREAL
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From Factory to Wearer
REMODELING AND STORAGE
LA 7029 1193 PHILLIPS SQUARE

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Cooke's Beauty Parlours
"NUOIL" Pat. Permanent Wave
Only one of its kind in Canada
Exclusive Process .....Price $7.50
Croquignole Process .....Price $5.00
Pitzroy 2901 1373 Green Avenue
(Corner Sherbrooke St.)

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED in big shops or stores throughout the British Isles to sell hand-coloured Cornish pottery, necklaces, brooches, etc. Full particulars from THE PENTEWAN HANDICRAFT STUDIO, Pentewan, Cornwall.

APARTMENTS

MRS. LEE NORLANDS, Deltene Avenue, Norbreck, near Blackpool, late 415 Warbreck Drive—Apartments or board residence; near sea and cliffs; tennis and golf.

MRS. TURNER, 26 The Crescent, Watsons Rd. S.S. Blackpool—Public or private apartments; 2 minutes sea, and trams.

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments or board residence facing sea and cricket ground; terms moderate. MISS DODSWORTH, 103 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional, one minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Private or public apartments (board optional). Mrs. BROOK, "Brookholme" 39 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Well furnished apartments on South Cliff; terms moderate. MRS. HODGSON, Rydal Mount, 36 Royal Avenue.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL—Sunnyside Derby Rd. North Promenade; excellent cuisine; separate tables; electric light throughout; hot and cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel. 3497.

GLASGOW—Board-residence; bed, breakfast and supper; central position; sunny rooms; moderate terms. Miss FORBITT, 146 Hill St., near Charing Cross.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms.

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
UPPER MONTAGUE STREET
RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W. C. 1, ENG.
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes Tubes, Buses, Railway Stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 9/6; room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotell—Westcent, London"

AT SIMLA COURT HOTEL
Every possible comfort and attention is offered. Super-comfort divan beds, gas fires, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Excellent food. SIMLA COURT HOTEL, 14 Dawson Place, W. 2. Bay. 3782.

BARTON-ON-SEA, near Bournemouth—Mrs. Stephenson offers a delightfully informal holiday for young people; charming house; tennis, golf, sea, bathing; near New Forest. Box M-2360, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate b.&-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BLACKPOOL—PORTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL—New South Promenade; ideally situated facing sea; everything new and modern; sea water baths installed. Phone 41276.

BOSCASTLE, Cornwall, Welltown Manor Guest House, the place for a real holiday; lovely walks; deep-blue sea, rugged coast; terms reasonable; food excellent.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near Cliff lift; pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge; free hot sea-water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bed rooms; lock-up and open garage in grounds; private self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms from 4 gns.; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyknoll Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stadfield House, Westcliff Road, near sea—South aspect, bedroom, gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 6238
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD.
Charming House, completely modernized, hot and cold water, gas fires in all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground, including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR, Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, "THE GAINSBOROUGH," WESTCLIFF—Comfortable private hotel, one minute sea front, adjoining Durley Chine. Prop.: MR. AND MRS. G. H. OLDROYD.

BOURNEMOUTH BYNG MANSION
Tel. Boscombe 1810
Entirely modernized; facing south; 3 mins. sea; near Christian Science church; terms moderate.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near buses and golf course; beach hut for bathing; tennis, garage. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH, Tel. 364611.

Canterbury CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE (Incorporated with Tea Lounge) under shadow of Cathedral
Highly recommended. 37 Burgate Tel. 861

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 9
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 6/

Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

GERMANY

Bad Nenndorf
HOTEL HANNOVER
Delightful environment

BERLIN — Tiergarten. Pension Prom, near Lehrter Station, in den Zelten 18; with or without board. Tel. A 1 Jaeger 4303.

BERLIN—PENSION GÖSSEL, Bayreuther Str. 12/I (Wittenberg Platz). Good connections. Tel. B 4 Bavaria 2369

BERLIN—HOTEL DESSAUER HOF, Stresemann Str. 95, vis-à-vis Europa Haus. Reasonable charges.

FREIBURG Br. — HOTEL POST very comfortable, excellent cuisine, known as good and reasonable.

ITALY

FLORENCE—Pension Gozzoli; Piazza Indipendenza 9; central position full south; garden; every comfort; moderate terms; quiet location; excellent cuisine.

FLORENCE, Italy—Pension Chapman 19 Via Montabello, quiet location; all modern comforts; garden; moderate prices.

PORTOFINO, MARE—Splendid hotel; marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera; home-like; moderate prices. Prop., Valentini Family.

VISIT THE CASENTINO—The more convenient hotels are: Pension Casentino-Poppi, Hotel Michelangelo Verna. Moderate terms.

SWITZERLAND

AROSA
VILLA HERWIG
Quiet home, moderate terms

GAIS (Ct. Appenzell)
PENSION DÜLER
Terms from fr. 6.50 - fr. 7.
Prospectus Tel. 56

GENEVA
PENSION CAILLE
5 Avenue Marc Monnier
Repas à fr. 1.50

Hotel Monopol St. Moritz-Engadin
Central. Every modern Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Rooms from fr. 5.-; incl. terms from fr. 13.-. Garage.
J. KLEINER, Managing Propr.

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS-MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from fr. 8-12

MONTREUX
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
Moderate Terms J. BETTSCHEN

Near INTERLAKEN
Hotel Kurhaus
BREITLAUENENALP
1550 metres above sea level.
Delightful Family Hotel. Beautiful View.
Inclusive terms from frs. 10 (Swiss francs)

VEVEY Lake of Geneva
HOTEL COMTE
Family house, quiet situation, every comfort. Pension terms from frs. 10.- a day.
L. NIESS, Prop.

ENGLAND

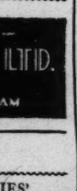
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Phone 637
We have a delightful range of the Newest Summer patterns for Ladies' Coats and Costumes. Made to measure from £3.3.
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F. COLLEY & SON
Calveley, Tarporley Tel. Bunbury 282
COAL and COKE
MERCHANT, Etc.
Deliveries by road or rail, in Chester and Crewe.

STOCKPORT



Miss P. Ruscoe
Corset and Corselet Specialist
Ladies' Establishment
53 PRINCES STREET

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

COUNTRY CAFE
87 LOWTHER STREET
Main Road to Scotland
Fresh Butter and Eggs
Home-Made Jams, Chutneys and Cakes

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DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co. Ltd.
DERBY
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Phone 2732 Open Wednesday
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
HIGH-CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES
177, Upper Dale Road, Derby

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Better Print at —
ROBERT KELLY LTD.
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GATESHEAD, CO DURHAM

GATESHEAD

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Kerka and Gallia
PERMANENT WAVING
Beauty Culture and Manicure
76. COATSWORTH ROAD
Telephone Gateshead 72063
Permanent Waving Clinic

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KENDAL

The Oldest Establishment in Westmorland.
E. H. BOOTH & CO. Ltd.
(C. & R. Pennington)
KENDAL
Family Grocers, Italian Warehousemen and Provision Merchants.
Quality is the test of Cheapness.

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ACCRINGTON

ELIZABETH JEANS
Exclusive Milliners
Moderate Charges
BANK STREET

SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
ENFIELD POST OFFICE
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Daily Features

All Nature



Maryland Yellow-Throat

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Maryland yellow-throats are among the easiest of the warblers to find and identify. Look for them down by the swamp or over where the overflow from the spring twists along through tangled bushes and tall sedges.

Perhaps it is because he thinks he won't be recognized that the male wears a black mask over his forehead and eyes, the upper part hemmed with white tape. Like all warblers, he is a lively little fellow, scarcely an inch shorter than the English sparrow. When one goes looking for him, the first sign of his presence is usually a jerky *chuck, chuck,* as he moves about from one perch to another, no doubt trying to find one that suits him. If he can't be seen, rub two sticks together, so that they make a squeak, and his curiosity will soon bring him around. First he goes up 15 or 20 feet, then down again to scratch about like a ground robin among the dead leaves. Though he won't tell us what he finds in language we can understand, we know he captures many grasshoppers, crickets, and cutworms, as well as a fair supply of ants, spiders, beetles, flies, and caterpillars.

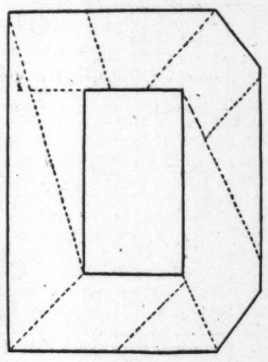
Now he tries the perches again and settles for a song or two, 30 feet or more from the ground, in a tall hickory tree. *Witchery, witchery, witchery, witchery,* he seems to say in constant repetition. Some interpret it as, *I beseech you—I beseech you,* given in a commanding tone.

His canary-yellow underparts are beautiful. In the sunshine, even the olive-gray head and olive-green upper parts shimmer, and his little throat swells grandly.

Even if no one else is around, his mate hears him as she attends to her business of hatching four or five white eggs with brownish blotches on the larger end. Her nest is hidden on the ground among the sedges or very near the ground among the bushes. She dresses very much like the male, except she has no handsome black mask to wear.

Migration northward occurs early in May. Winters are spent from Florida and Texas southward.

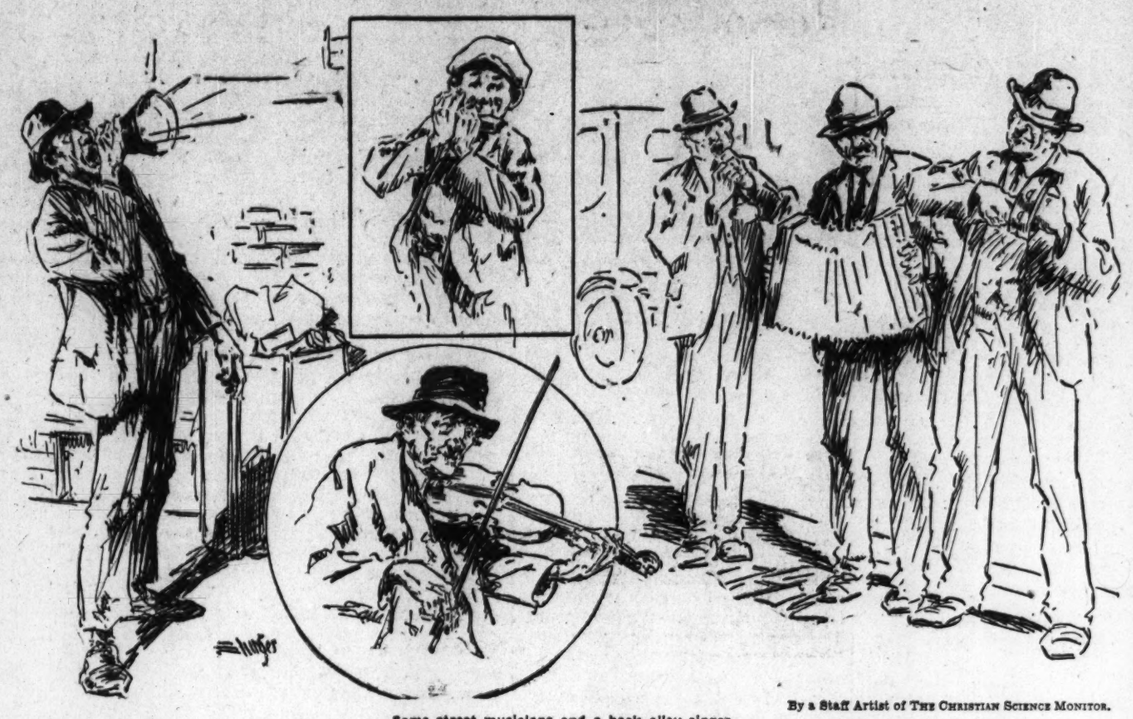
Letter Puzzle No. 4



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Miss Wanda Nottage, Stockton, Calif.

As We Find Them



Some street musicians and a back alley singer.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

In Lighter Vein

Vice Versa

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to the shop assistant. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the young woman, "we have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were," went on the lady, "because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I see the tan stitches but not the vice versa."

The assistant said that "vice versa" probably was French for seven buttons, so she sold the lady three pairs.—*Montreal Star.*

Reads the News

Mother (telling story of Sleeping Beauty): "So the maid did not dust, the coachman did not take out his carriage, the cook did not make the bread, everything was at a standstill."

Fritz (aged four): "I know, Mummy, a general strike.—*Kolner Lustige Zeitung.*

The Reason

"Smith wants me to lend him $10. Shall I do it?"

"You would be doing me a personal favor if you did."

"In what way?"

"If he doesn't get it from you he will come to me."



Sondagsnisse Strix, Stockholm

Pilot: "What is it?"

Observer: "An S. O. S. They want to know if we have seen anything of a pink and gray parrot."

The Residence

"We shall reside at the Old Manse," said the bride. And the reporter wrote:

"When they return from their honeymoon, the newlyweds will live with the bride's father."—*Frazee (Minn.) Press.*

One Method

Some high school girls were practicing the anthem for the Sunday morning service. They lacked breath when they came to the long "A-a-a-men."

The leader, a highly trained musician, said: "Now, girls, if you don't hold that 'A' so long you will have more time for the 'men.'"—*Congregationalist.*

Right

"What's that smell I smell?" inquired the lady from the city as she sniffed the air.

"That's fertilizer," answered the farmer.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the lady.

"Yes, ma'am," assented the farmer. —*Pathfinder.*

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Farming is 20,000 years old, according to an expert. So they have been looking for relief that many years.

Rochester Times-Union: It's all right to bring back the bicycle popularity of 40 years ago, but early action should be adopted against a return of the handlebar mustache.

Morning Oregonian: A sidewalk sale of Greenwich Village poetry effected a number of transfers at 10 to 30 cents. Money is becoming plentiful again.

U. S. S. Arkansas Arklite: He who laughs last didn't get the joke in the first place.

Arkansas Gazette: Business is different. It always moves faster when its on the up-grade.

Toronto Globe: Another embarrassing question: "Where did you put those little screws for the screen door?"

Montreal Star: Enthusiasm would be more general if it were inflation of salaries and wages they are talking about.

Los Angeles Times: Some people take things too literally. For example, there was the Buy-American enthusiast who refused to attend National League ball games.

Toledo Blade: As if in answer to that question, "What is the country coming to?" the country is coming to.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A British paper tells of a golfer who recently got married on a Saturday afternoon. That's true love.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF WE take the good we find, asking no questions, we shall have heaping measures.
—EMERSON

The Children's Corner

Looking for Arcturus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GERTRUDE was going to the fair at Chicago when school was over. Her father and mother had planned to make the trip in their car, all the way from a suburb of Philadelphia to the Winty City on the lake, and, of course, they were going to take Gertrude with them. She thought about the trip a good deal, and whenever she heard anybody talking about the fair she was much interested.

One day in early June there was company for dinner—friends who had just come back from the fair, so naturally that's what they all talked about. Gertrude listened, although she did not understand all that was said. One thing, however, interested her very much, and that was the word, "Arcturus." Over and over again she heard the word used, and she finally understood that Arcturus was the name of one of the stars in the sky, and that, in some mysterious way which she did not at all understand, the star Arcturus had opened the great fair by turning on the lights, just as the lights are turned on in the streets at night when an electric button is pressed by someone in the power house.

It was late that night when Gertrude went to bed, for since the next day was Saturday she was allowed to sit up longer than usual. Several times during the evening she slipped out of doors and looked up at the sky where so many stars were brightly shining, and she wondered whether Arcturus was among them.

After the guests had gone, and while mother was putting her to bed, Gertrude said, "Mother, which star is Arcturus?"

Now, it so happened that a window in Gertrude's bedroom faced the southwest, where Arcturus should have been shining at that very moment, so mother said, "Come here and I'll show you."

When they looked out, however, instead of seeing the whole sky spangled with stars as Gertrude had seen it in the evening, they saw only two bright stars, side by side in the southwest, and the sky so cloudy that other stars were almost invisible.

"It's too cloudy tonight," said mother. "We'll have to wait for some clear night, and then I'll show you Arcturus."

But Gertrude was looking at the two beautiful stars side by side in front of her. The one at the right was very large and yellow, and the one at the left was smaller and red in color. They did look very beautiful, almost as though one could put out a hand and pick them from the sky like an orange or a beautiful red apple.

"Isn't one of those Arcturus?" asked Gertrude.

"No dear," said mother, "those are not real stars at all. Stars, you know, are suns like our own sun, full of light and heat, looking small only because they are so far away. But these two stars are really planets, like our own earth, traveling around our sun as we do, and much nearer to us than the real stars are."

"What makes them so bright then?" said Gertrude. "Our earth isn't bright."

"The sun is shining on them," said mother, "and when the sun shines on the earth, it looks bright, just as they do. We can't see the sun now, because the part of the earth where we live has turned away from it, but those two beautiful planets are looking straight at the sun, and that's what makes them so bright and shining."

"Have they any names?" asked Gertrude.

"The large yellow one at the right is called Jupiter, and the smaller red one at the left is Mars," answered mother. "Now you must get to bed, and another night we will look for Arcturus again."

Worth Knowing



A MAKE-BELIEVE CASTLE HIDES A RAILWAY BRIDGE IN NORTH WALES. IT WAS DESIGNED TO HARMONIZE WITH THE RUINS AND GROUNDS OF CONWAY CASTLE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ex officio (several inquiries) — Questions about the duties and privileges of ex officio members of committees are frequently raised, and the following information is offered:

The expression "ex officio" is, of course, from the Latin, and means literally "from the office" or "by virtue of the office." In many organizations the president, or some other officer, is made ex officio member of all or certain committees. This permits him to attend and to take part in the meetings whenever he so wishes, and enables him to familiarize himself with the work. Note that ex officio membership permits, but does not require him to attend.

An ex officio member can exercise the rights of the regular committee members, even to the extent of voting. He is not, however, regarded as a member in counting a quorum.

The moment the president or other officer ceases to hold office, he automatically ceases to have ex officio privileges.

An interesting point is that the vice-president, when substituting for the president, cannot assume the president's ex officio rights and attend committee meetings.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Old horse-drawn wagons—
make better time in present-day traffic conditions than the motorized fire apparatus, according to Salt Lake City's fire chief.

Less than half—
of the department stores operating restaurants expect the refreshment line to return a direct profit.

Chicago—
extends along Lake Michigan for 24 miles, and occupies an area of 191.3 square miles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



True Salesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

MR. H—— was dissatisfied with his new automobile. It did not give the service or comfort that he had hoped; and he was very outspoken in denouncing the car.

One day a group of people were discussing automobiles, and he again criticized his car. An automobile salesman, a stranger to him, said: "I do not sell the kind of car you drive, but it is a good car and you should be getting good service from it. Perhaps there is something about it so different from your former automobiles that you need to change your method of driving in order to get more efficiency. Let me go out with you sometime and perhaps I can discover what is the trouble."

The salesman rode with Mr. H—— only a few miles before he realized that the car was not being operated correctly, and after he explained a few technical reasons to the owner, the car hummed along as smoothly as a top. The owner was, of course, much impressed with the salesman's honesty and unselfed desire to help when there might have been developed an opportunity for him to try to sell one of his own cars.

About a year later, when a large automobile agency was looking for a manager, Mr. H—— told the management this story, and the salesman was given the position.

Moral Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

AT THE recent annual banquet of the Women's College Club, the scholarship committee reported that the club has helped 31 girls in 13 years, some years as many as seven girls being aided in the sum of $200 each, one-quarter being a gift and three-quarters considered as a loan.

A prominent attorney who, with his wife, was among the guests at the banquet, inquired how many girls had repaid their loans after graduation. The reply was that all have repaid except two, and that these two have thus far given back one-third of their loans.

Astonished at such an excellent proportion, he asked how this was brought about, and he was told that the loans are simply moral obligations, the girls being minors when they sign the contract.

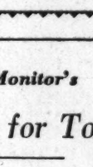
Within two days the attorney's wife entered an antique shop and paid a bill of considerable size, which was long overdue. Thus another moral obligation was met.

A world character has well said, "No reproof is so potent as the silent lesson of a good example."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Conference and Contretemps

BY THIS time newspaper readers have become fairly familiar with the peculiar habits of international conferences; especially with their penchant for breaking down half a dozen times before they end. Thus the world has not rocked under reports from London that the World Economic Conference couldn't survive; that America had suddenly refused to play the stabilization game, France was going home, and the whole party was ruined. Possibly the public has reminded itself, just as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has reminded the newspaper men, that "the end of the second week is the time when pessimism begins to show itself."

Of course, no one would deny that there has been some excuse for pessimism at London. To begin with, international conferences, as organized at present, are not the happiest of instruments for adjusting national policies. They are more civilized than war. And they promise to be more fair. But they are not, so far, very efficient. They still bear too much resemblance to a war—or a mismanaged circus. Delegates, working with the spotlights of the world's press and radio upon them, necessarily must appear as champions fighting for particular nations' interests. That rôle does not exactly fit with the job of meeting other nations halfway in plans for the general welfare.

Often, too, there seems to be a real clash between individual programs and the general plan. That is what has happened recently at London. The United States has organized itself for a national campaign to raise prices as the first step toward business recovery. The gigantic program of credit inflation, public works, limitation of crop acreage and control of industry now being set in motion by the Roosevelt Administration is all aimed in that direction.

In this, America is all out of step with most of the world. Elsewhere there has been neither the purpose nor the organization to push prices up. Other countries have been thinking chiefly of stabilizing currencies. Uncertainty about the value of money, and especially its value in terms of other moneys, makes international trade a matter of speculation in exchange.

Before international commerce can be revived, before there can be any new start with investments in other nations, before tariffs can be modified in any systematic way, there must be stabilization of currencies. This has been recognized in the United States as well as elsewhere. Yet when American representatives in London began even to talk about linking the dollar and pound on some steady basis, prices in America stopped rising.

At once President Roosevelt called a halt on stabilization. Theoretically the relation of the dollar to the pound ought to hold down only those American commodities exported in such quantity that their price is fixed by the foreign market. But practically the thought of stabilization abroad seemed to dampen hopes of inflation at home.

At the same time other nations are now giving more attention to the question of raising prices. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has presented a plan to the conference, and even in France there is a movement for organizing a recovery program somewhat similar to America's. And a world agreement for control of wheat is nearly complete. But Europe generally is dead set against what it calls "artificial inflation." Some mild price raising may be all right, but Europeans do not want to repeat their post-war experiences with inflation. And they do not want America to drive the dollar to the depths. Not only does it make competition with American goods harder; it upsets trade generally.

This really is not so different from the American view as it has appeared. Mr. Roosevelt is pledged to sound money and his Administration is very keen to keep rising prices from getting too balloonish.

As soon as Europe is convinced that America does not wish to run wild with inflation and that the Government can stop it, there will be some natural stabilization. For Europe's doubts on these points are largely responsible for the dollar's decline. If they can be dispelled and other countries can do something toward price raising, America will no longer be out of step. There may be an interlude at the conference, but useful work can be done on plans which can be put in effect when stabilization of some kind is achieved. Certainly the world need not abandon all hope for the conference because there has been a hitch in stabilization.

Helping the Police

RARE is the citizen who realizes how comparatively small is the responsibility he takes for law enforcement. Taxpayers may furnish the money for a police force, but how much support of any other kind do they provide? Today in America at least it is necessary continually to make such appeals for public backing of officers of the law as Attorney-General Warner of Massachusetts has just made in launching a campaign against gangsters.

Yet it was not always so. In earlier times it was well understood that a citizen's duty might include actual service as police or military, suppressing crime and maintaining order. General Pershing has been urging the revival of vigilante committees to suppress racketeering in American cities. What can be accomplished when citizens determine to take an active part in stopping crime is interestingly illustrated by the 100-year-old records of a Yorkshire cloth manufacturing district.

It seems that in this area new beer laws had been enacted which led, in 1832, to the licensing in one West Riding town, with a population of 15,000, of 1003 victualers to sell beer. This free sale of the beverage was held responsible by a large number of citizens—including judges in their charges to the grand juries—for the rapid increase in crime of every sort. The period was, moreover, one of great industrial strife, of constant agitation due to the conflict between manufacturers and mill hands. This general condition, coupled with the lack of law enforcement agents, made it dangerous for people to walk abroad after sunset.

The Halifax Guardian published in April, 1833, the following statement:

> For some time past the inhabitants of this town have been molested by the outrages of a gang of villains who have been nightly engaged in attempting to break into houses and shops and in committing depredations in the streets. . . . We conceive that our fellow-citizens now require, and are entitled to, the protection which is to be found in almost every other town in the kingdom.

Even so the Commissioners for Lighting, Cleansing and Improving the town decided that in view of the increased cost which would fall upon the rate-payers no permanent watch could be set up. Whereupon, the principal shopkeepers and other influential citizens got together and established a regular nightly watch for the summer, to be sustained by voluntary subscription. During that entire season not a single case of burglary occurred in the town.

That was a century ago, in another country, but the incident does serve as proof of the efficacy of public coöperation in law enforcement, so vitally needed now in the United States. Today citizens may not be required to patrol the streets; but they can at least support the regular guardians of the peace.

A Gift to Childhood

THERE is nothing like the smile of a little child to turn a drab place into a happy one. What, then, of the trilling laughter of a whole group of children at play, especially children released into the sunshine of opportunities that would not otherwise be theirs? Surely if anything can lift the shadow of a grief-touched past—and it is most certainly possible—this will do it.

The scene is that brought up in prospect by the announcement that the gray stone house of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on Sourland Mountain in New Jersey is to be turned into a home to provide for the welfare and education of children. Feeling that they did not wish again to occupy the home built by them with such loving anticipations but saddened by the kidnaping of their first son, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh have made of it a fitting memorial to the curly-headed baby whose pictures Americans will long remember.

Without presumably intending it, they also will have made of High Fields—for that is to be the name of the home—a memorial and a reminder of another kind. Surely all who see it and know its story should be moved to feel more keenly the duty of society to suppress crime and should pledge themselves to do their part in the discharge of that obligation. It may well be recognized, too, that child welfare activities represent one of society's strongest protections, training youth into careers so interesting that crime simply does not appeal.

It is good to see that the Lindberghs have retained a personal interest in the plan by naming themselves as two of the five trustees. That they have not allowed an occurrence which became a national tragedy to blight their further usefulness is a tribute to their character and an example to the rest of us. Another ambitious plan they have just disclosed for a flight to Greenland, Iceland, and possibly Denmark, in an aeronautical survey indicates the vigor of their interests. When they return may they find in the smiles of the children at High Fields a reward for the brave and thoughtful way they are "carrying on."

A Waterway After 100 Years

BEFORE Chicago was even a name, the middle West began on one of its great public improvements. Railroads were virtually unknown to the pioneers in forest and prairie. Water was their resource, and they sought to tie together the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. In 1827 they obtained a grant of 284,000 acres of public land from Congress to help them build their canal. Three years later the site of Chicago was surveyed, named and sold to promote the waterway.

The same waterway, built on modern lines, was reopened last week. Chicago nodded approvingly and turned to other business. Even in this era of train, motortruck and airplane it may pay to have the primitive water routes of the frontier.

The middle West is now more widely opened to the world, as a promise, perhaps, of its still broader access if the St. Lawrence waterway be completed. The ships of South America and the Orient can carry their cargoes to New Orleans, transfer them to barges, and see them pushed upstream until they reach Chicago. There the cargo may be transshipped again to lake boats and distributed among the cities of the Great Lakes. The interior of America is also more closely brought together and a new door cut through for it to the outside world.

The lakes-to-gulf waterway promises to become one of the most important members of the inland waterway system in the United States. It is also one of the longest. From Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico it measures 1630 miles and all of it is at least nine feet deep. Most of this is Mississippi River channel. The vital stretch of Illinois waterway just put into service is but sixty miles long. The Illinois link is expected by the army engineers to handle between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 tons of freight yearly, at a saving of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year. Whether this tonnage is available and whether the savings are actual may be subject to dispute, but there is apparent a disposition to test it out.

It will be several years or more before the waterway has a chance to show what it can do. Many obstructions in the form of low bridges restrict it as yet. Smaller towboats and tows must be used at its northern end than would ordinarily be possible. The engineers are also studying the possible betterment of its lake terminus. But the dream of the backwoodsmen has survived. When a public work more than a century old still clamors for its complete fulfillment, it displays a vitality which to many will justify it.

Herbert Hoover—Librarian

IN THE sixteenth century one Georgius Agricola wrote a treatise on mining and, in a manner of speaking, one Herbert Hoover, later to be President of the United States, in the twentieth century, completed it.

Although "De Re Metallica" was a classic that for nearly two hundred years stood at the top of its class, it presented difficulties to the student of medieval metallurgy. Agricola, so writes William S. Castle Jr., former Undersecretary of State, in the Colophon, a book collectors' quarterly, had to invent rather incomplete expressions to describe certain objects because Latin had not kept pace with natural science. The French and German translations, therefore, were faulty and only bits of the book had been done into English.

When a student at Stanford University, California, young Hoover had access to a rich private library where he devoured all the works on mining which it offered. Particularly did Agricola's "De Re Metallica" attract him. Years later, in the light of practical mining experience, he decided to supply the missing words which Agricola had not found, and to translate the work into English. The manner of doing it was peculiarly Hooverian. Just plain, thoroughgoing hard work.

With Mrs. Hoover as collaborator, he set about it. At first the two translators worked whenever there was a spare evening. Finding the task proceeding too slowly they imposed a working schedule on themselves. Thereafter, until the translation was finished, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover invited friends to dinner once a week and dined out once a week. Five evenings every week were devoted to the translation of the classic textbook which, completed, contained the correct technical expressions that were wanting in the original Latin.

It seems very fitting that this mining engineer and quiet, thoughtful student who became a great President of the United States during four of the most tumultuous years of that country's existence should now have the leisure to direct a unique work as a librarian at his Alma Mater. That task is preserving for posterity data of history, still untold, in the Hoover War Library at Stanford University—a collection said to be without parallel and gathered by Mr. Hoover himself.

Tears of the Crocodile

THE purveyors of beer in the United States croon "Happy days are here again." The good old times have returned once more, or, according to other eulogists of drink, will be back with repeal of prohibition. Mirth and jollity and geniality will come in with the flowing bowl, and dejection and sadness will depart for aye. It all sounds very pleasant. But before swallowing entire this roseate depiction, it might be well to glance backward in a review of the type of song and recitation that was heard about John Barleycorn's gleaming board.

The drinkers gathered in the saloons, we are told, for sweet socialibity's sake. They were jolly wights, we are asked to believe, weighed down by no desire to reform the world or govern their brother's conduct. It all sounds plausible. But having gathered, what did they sing?

A New York lawsuit in which the elderly author of that barroom classic, "The Face on the Floor," seeks the return of his original manuscript recalls one of the favorites of the era. With this recitation, better known as "The Face on the Barroom Floor," comes recollection of other favorites, "The Baggage Coach Ahead," "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and a score of others to be recited only when alcohol had softened the company to the required degree of sentimentality.

Looking back, remembrance brings pictures of those jolly wights singing such songs as "Sweet Adeline" and "Genevieve," and mournful ballads that centered about home and mother and roses around the door. They wept into their beer, these precious convivial ones, over the saccharine emotions of impossible songs, waxing tearful over the twining woodbine and the climbing honeysuckle, while, a few blocks away in the stern reality of a world that contained grocers' bills and impatient landlords, wives and mothers and children waited hopelessly for the homecoming of breadwinners.

The crocodile, according to the ancient legend, shed tears over his victims as he devoured them. One wonders what must have been the crocodile's meditations on those periods between meals when he basked dry-eyed on the sunny banks of his favorite river. No doubt he considered himself something of a realist, and a jolly, genial wight as well. But somehow one mistrusts a little his sociability—or that which has to arise from the wine cup.

Editorial Notes

Two Americans recently broke up a radical meeting in London's Hyde Park, and did it without uttering a word. They had been listening for some minutes before being recognized as screen luminaries, but as word of their presence spread, the crowd deserted the spellbinders for a "close-up" view of the visitors. It is possible, in Hyde Park, to hear the ills of the world diagnosed at any time, but movie stars happen along only once in a blue moon.

"Nira" (pronounced Nera) has been coined to designate the National Industrial Recovery Administration, and no doubt those in charge of the program hope to be able to use it also to describe the progress of that so-long-around-the-corner prosperity whose return the organization is intended to facilitate.

The Man Who Is Told to "Move On"

"IF YOU haven't got no money, you needn't come around!" was the topic sentence of a song which amused the young people a generation ago. Today, that particular "musical" composition might serve as the theme song of countless dramas which are being enacted wherever automobiles run, freight cars are operated, or footpaths lead toward a semblance of organized society from Canada to the Gulf.

Towns, cities and states which once advertised in the newspapers and magazines for visitors are now the most adept in keeping newcomers on their weary way; for they began their training in separating the sheep from the goats long before the arrival of the business crisis. Even in the days of prosperity, unwelcome visitors had to be shooed away, as families which were not doing so well were prone to pack their belongings into their Fords and follow on where alluring advertisements seemed to point to bigger and better opportunities. Now, every town that dots the landscape has to contend with endless streams of transients made up entirely of "goats." Most of these visitors arrive with nothing except their clothes and an insatiable craving for jobs, food, clothing and shelter.

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While it is natural that the communities are up in arms to conserve local jobs and supplies for local consumption, there is another side to the picture—that of the transients. Unlike the ne'er-do-wells who used to flock to centers which had advertised themselves as especially favored, a large percentage of the men now wandering about the land are and always have been desirable citizens with the capacity to make good and add to the wealth of their communities. The nation needs the services which these men are prepared to render, Somewhere, they will be wanted, even required, as conditions improve.

President Roosevelt's forestry army is being recruited to a considerable extent from this host of wanderers, but those who cannot be absorbed are so numerous as to constitute a problem. The latter are the older men, experienced workers, of proved earning capacity, many of them with families back home waiting anxiously for the word, "Father has a job, we're going to eat again!"

Shunted from city to city, from state to state, these men feel, it is said, that they have little opportunity to exercise the great American prerogative of job hunting. They have been used to working—something that the youngsters in the forestry service have in many cases not become used to—idleness makes them dissatisfied, often their families are in dire need of their earnings, and yet every man's hand seems to be against them.

"They are getting desperate," said Miss Bertha McCall, director of the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies, in talking about this element before a gathering of 300 social workers in Washington recently.

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These wandering workers, many interviews for the press show, have no "red" tendencies, few have been detected in crimes, they are not soured, but usually take an intelligent view of the national situation. However, the men whom our ancestors drove into Robin Hood bands of Sherwood Forest and elsewhere were just such ousted workers. One successful way to make good men into criminals is to treat them as though they were criminals. The communities, in their wholly understandable efforts to protect their own people, are possibly not as patient as they might be with the strangers.

"Because of forty-nine different resident laws in forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, there are forty-nine reasons why transiency has come to be considered a disgrace, or at least a serious handicap," Miss McCall declared in pleading for a more sympathetic handling of the wanderers.

Of course, in ordinary times, it is no disgrace for a man to go to a strange town in search of work, when he has exhausted the possibilities at home, and even in times of difficulty a man has a right to look upon his efforts to obtain work as honorable; but stay-at-homes do not look upon the efforts of outsiders to capture local openings as honorable in days when openings are few and far between.

Miss McCall's solution of the problem presented by the wandering job-hunters is for each community to take full responsibility for all the transients within its borders. This would fall heavily on those towns which have used up their charity appropriations—and what towns have not in these days? The readjustment which will become necessary as the tide of business continues to turn will be national in scope and no town or city should be asked to do more than its rightful share in such a movement.

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Men of this independent sort will of course try to learn where openings are occurring and will try to reach them, but such undirected stampedes for jobs will result in endless disappointments and wasted efforts. Should the Government or some private agency, in coöperation with the United States Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations, take charge of the situation, the process of readjustment and redistribution could be handled on a systematic basis. Employment information could be secured authoritatively and be placed in the hands of job-hunters through official channels, probably the new employment offices provided in the Wagner bill. Workers of various types might even be segregated, so that they might be reached without trouble when needed.

President Roosevelt has offered to admit the veterans of the Bonus Army to the forestry camps; and the veterans of the industrial service, many of whom are also ex-soldiers, might be helped in a similar way. These men generally do not want to be tied down by enlistment periods, as they feel that they have got to start earning money as soon as possible, and it would probably not be to the best interests of the country to have them excluded from industrial requirements for a prolonged period. However, certain camps might be designated as concentration points for specified types of workers and ways might be provided for transporting the men from these camps to the towns where they come to be in demand. Many plants would undoubtedly be willing to advance the cost of transportation with the understanding that they would be repaid by the men out of their earnings.

Here is a humane undertaking which, speaking from the point of view of the country as a whole, might well be characterized as "self-liquidating."

H. E. G.

Notes From Hong Kong

Chinese Junk Touring Globe FLYING the Stars and Stripes from her masthead, the Chinese junk, Shin Di Ping Shi, on which two Americans and a mixed crew of five men are making an adventure trip around the world, sailed into Manila harbor after an exciting voyage from Hong Kong. This completes the second lap of her globe-encircling cruise which her jovial skipper, John Blomshield, declared may take ten years to complete. Although the junk made a record run of 5½ days from Shanghai to Hong Kong, it took her two weeks to get from here to Manila, a six-day calm being to blame for the slow passage. The trip, conceived by John Blomshield, the master, a New York artist, and Loring Fransworth, the chief officer, who is also from New York, started March 6 at Shanghai, but the craft was refitted at Hong Kong. The next stage in the long journey will be by way of the southern islands, Borneo, possibly Bali, to Australia. From there the route calls for a voyage to Honolulu, then through the Panama Canal to the east coast of the United States, Europe and back again to China.

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Playground Association A meeting attended by representatives of various clubs in Hong Kong resulted in the formation of an association called the "Children's Playgrounds Association," the object being to equip and manage playing areas for the poor children of Hong Kong. The scheme has received the widespread support of practically every club in the colony and in addition many individual members of the community have come forward with generous donations. The chairman stated that the object was to enable the poorer children of Hong Kong to obtain the fullest possible use of such open spaces as are available and to introduce them to the joys and delights of organized games.

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Trade With Australia What does Australia sell in Hong Kong and the great markets of South China? The answer is disclosed in a recent statement by the Australian Department of Commerce, which shows that the main items are wheat and flour, sandalwood, leather, milk foods, butter, beche-de-mer, meat, fruit, railway sleepers, lead, timber and mushrooms. Altogether, more than £1,000,000 worth of goods were imported into Hong Kong from Australia last year, breaking all records. On the other hand, Hong Kong sent the following products "down under"—ginger, essential oils, silk, tea, embroidery, lace and rice.

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Peace Prayer By Pacifists The Biennial Conference of the National Christian Council of China, held at Sunkiang near Shanghai, in May, was attended by the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, who states that, in a significant silence, the following telegram was read out first in Chinese and then in English by the Chinese Christian educator: "The Japanese Christian Council sends fraternal greetings to the Chinese Christian Council and joins them in prayer to God that peace may be soon restored between our two countries." Following this reading, the whole assembly stood in silent prayer. The chairman, Dr. Hsu Ban Chen, made an impassioned appeal for complete pacifism and offered himself to go and live in Japan as unofficial liaison officer between the Christians of the two countries. Two representatives had come from Manchuria, and were the focus of much interest. As was perhaps expected they brought news of religious revival, but of a greatly increased confusion in the country districts.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Forward or Backward?

DOWN with arms! Down with tariff barriers! These are the war cries of tortured humanity for political peace and economic freedom. . . .

Down with arms!—they say—but if we look around in the world we see them arm themselves in every land. . . . The leading heavy industry in the world is again the manufacture of arms, as it was before 1914. But then it was a world, overconfident from prosperity, and puffed up with riches that flirted with the deadly adventure called war. But those who are preparing for war today are all men experienced in war, . . . which originated the greatest disease of our age: the general impoverishment of peoples. . . . Poor wants to despoil the poor, beggar is plotting against beggar.

Down with tariff barriers!—they say—but if we look around in the world, we see them start still newer and even more severe tariffs, punitive tariffs, retributive tariffs, and such defensive tariffs that cause those who build them and those against whom they are built to perish together. . . . Hatred infected the world in 1914, and although arms were laid down in 1918, hatred continues to work through the form of social, economic and class warfare.

This is nothing but a disease. . . . Who are the physicians of this sick world? Statesmen, world leaders in economy, politicans, heads of trusts. Physicians who stand helpless before the disease, and patients, the nations, who stand helpless before the physicians. Let us understand this: there will be no peace in the world as long as politicians and moneymen cannot divest themselves of the thoughtworld of 1914, . . . as long as they cannot liquidate their old mentality. As long as they want to heal the wounds of war with the tools of war, we will not be able to go forward.

•Forward? Anyone can see that we have gone back centuries. They speak of war as of a mode of living, exactly as in the beginning of medieval times. And how about the so-called protective economic measures? Those, too, are of the Middle Ages. Of that Middle Age which protected every city with walls and bastions, shut up life in a matchbox, and human beings in cages. What is it if not medieval, that latest product of these latter days, the one-party state, which has annulled, with a single act of revolution, the most beautiful accomplishment of our age, the free national state; that state, that union of all nationalities, which gave rights and imposed duties with equality for all, which recognized no difference of race or descent, but opened the road of opportunity to ability, enterprise, and labor.

Peace among nations and freedom within the nations alone can bring healing and improvement. But peace is not made with arms, and free exchange of goods is not protected by tariff barriers. . . .

The world is in need of righteous tranquillity. The real capital of the world's business is peace. The twin brother of peace is freedom. Freedom of nations and freedom of individuals. Freedom of culture and freedom of work, and their concomitants the freedom of enterprise and the freedom of money. Because there is no freedom of money today. The war has watered money and the post-war years have chained it, so that there is hardly any of it left for enterprise or for work, but so much the more for armaments—armaments for a war which will leave no victors but only victims, which will not be a mere war but the suicide of civilization. But it cannot come to pass. It cannot, because life always defeats death, because in spite of all this the fundamental teaching of history is development and progress. Because the one great law of the universe is life itself.—Translated from *Pesti Napló* (Budapest, Hungary).